

## IBM cuts South African operations

JOHANNESBURG (R) — IBM, the world's biggest computer company, announced on Tuesday it was selling off its South African subsidiary, dealing another blow to the country's economy. A statement from IBM (International Business Machines) said it was selling the subsidiary, which markets and services computers, to local employees. It followed recent decisions by other American-based business giants, General Motors and Coca-Cola, to pull out of South Africa because of the country's racial segregation policies and a business slump. IBM, which employs nearly 1,500 people in South Africa, said the action was made necessary by the deteriorating political and economic situation here.

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## S. Arabia pays aid instalment to Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Saudi Arabia has paid its third instalment for 1986 of its annual financial assistance to Jordan, Finance Minister Hanna Odeh announced here Tuesday. Dr. Odeh said the treasury received \$119 million from Saudi Arabia in accordance with resolutions passed by the Baghdad Arab summit conference which called on oil-producing Arab countries to offer financial assistance to Arab confrontation states. The payment reflects Saudi Arabia's keenness to honour its commitments in accordance with the Baghdad resolutions, Dr. Odeh said.

## Departments asked to secure prior approval for projects

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai has issued a circular to all government departments instructing them to secure prior approval from the concerned authority before preparing any tender documents related to the implementation of any projects. He said in the circular that the Finance Ministry should not approve of any request for exemption of fees or income tax for any party without prior approval from the concerned authority.

## PLO says man killed in Athens was its member

ATHENS (AP) — The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) said Tuesday that a man killed in an overnight car-bombing here was a high-ranking PLO military officer. A spokesman for the PLO's diplomatic mission in Athens identified the dead man as Munir Abu Ghazala, and said he was a member of the PLO's supreme military council. Early Tuesday, a timing device exploded inside a car in the residential Athens suburb of Nea Smyrni, burning the body of its driver beyond recognition.

## France holds 13 Algerians

PARIS (R) — France is holding 13 Algerians on suspicion of threatening public order after a police swoop on dissidents close to former Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella. An Interior Ministry spokesman said 23 Algerians were detained on Monday in Paris and other French cities. Ten were released on Tuesday and the others were still in custody and could face expulsion, he added.

## 35 killed in Pakistan accident

KARACHI (AP) — Two packed buses that were racing each other slammed into a train Tuesday, killing 35 people and injuring 24, police and witnesses said. They said the two buses were in Karachi's Landhi area when they approached a train crossing that had not been blocked off even though an express passenger train was passing through. The two speeding buses hit the train and were completely smashed, the witnesses said.

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# Crown Prince calls on superpowers to leave Middle East region

His Royal Highness, opening 2-day symposium, says nuclear war is no longer an impossibility

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan urged the two superpowers on Tuesday to end their rivalry for acquiring spheres of influence in the Middle East and said the region should be declared a zone of peace free of foreign intervention.

The two superpowers should stop being indifferent to the regional conflicts and the explosive situation in the Middle East resulting from their own rivalry over strategic positions and withdraw from the region altogether, or else cooperate with each other for developing the region's resources to serve the interests of both East and West, Prince Hassan said in an address to a two-day symposium on the "Importance of Babel Mandeb to Arab National Security."

## Mozambicans mourn Machel amid questions over successor

MAPUTO (Agencies) — The people of Mozambique on Tuesday mourned President Samora Machel, their only leader since independence, as attention focused on who would succeed the forceful former guerrilla commander.

People wept in the streets as they read copies of Tuesday's semi-official Daily Noticias, devoted entirely to his death, career and the plane crash in South Africa in which he was killed on Sunday evening.

The paper's banner headline proclaimed: "Samora Machel Morreu" (Samora Machel is dead).

The body of the 53-year-old president and some of the other victims were flown home late Monday from the crash site, only a few hundred metres inside South African territory near the border town of Komatipoort.

South Africa said 29 of the 39 people on board the Soviet-built jet were killed. Mozambican Prime Minister Mario Machungo on Monday broadcast the names of 33 he said had died, including Transport Minister Alcantara Santos and several other senior officials.

The country's top three bodies, the ruling Frelimo party politburo, the standing commission of parliament and the council of ministers (cabinet), met behind closed doors for 12 hours on Monday before Mr. Machel's death was announced.

There has been no announcement of funeral arrangements and observers said the lengthy deliberations indicated the two tasks of staging an elaborate state funeral and choosing a successor were both extremely delicate.

The Frelimo central committee will run the country until a new president is named. Diplomats said this was not likely until after the funeral.

The leading candidates, crewmen in an F-4E Phantom fighter-bomber downed last Thursday during an air raid on Palestinian camps in the South Lebanon port of Sidon.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Tuesday that Israel held Amal responsible for the safety of the Israeli airman.

"We see Amal as being responsible for his well-being and return to Israel," Mr. Rabin told reporters during a visit to a northern border town.

Mr. Rabin for the first time referred to the missing airman as the navigator of the downed aircraft. He refused to name the navigator or add any other identifying details.

"The captive is with the Amal movement," Mr. Rabin told a news conference on Tuesday.

It was the first official confirmation that the airman was being held by Amal following conflicting reports about his whereabouts.

"The question that should be asked is not where or how the captive was arrested, but rather why the Israeli warplanes were bombing the south — civilians and Palestinians," Mr. Rabin told reporters.

Wreckage of Israeli plane fetches high price, page 2

transformed into an arena for wars and conquests," Prince Hassan pointed out that the fast pace of international trade and industry had exposed the Red Sea littoral countries close to Babel Mandeb on the southern approaches of the Red Sea and those located in the Horn of Africa to Western domination and foreign threats and pressures.

"Imperialism in this area has brought about partition of territory and led to divisions, regional conflicts and internal disputes," Prince Hassan noted. He said "in addition to the danger of desertification and hunger, regional conflicts have been on the increase in the Red Sea area, and continually assuming horrible proportions."

The region has witnessed and continues to witness persistent

(Continued on page 3)

## Kaunda says S. Africa involved in Machel death

LUSAKA (R) — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said on Tuesday South Africa stood accused of playing a part in the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel until international experts proved it innocent.

"I accuse them (South Africans) openly of involvement in the death of President Machel until they are proven innocent," he told a conference of trade unionists.

Mr. Kaunda said he could not accept the findings of any South African investigation into the plane crash which killed Mr. Machel inside South Africa on Sunday.

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The leading candidates,

according to diplomats and Mozambicans, are Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, thought to be the front-runner, politburo member and parliament secretary Marcelino Dos Santos, who read the announcement of Mr. Machel's death, and Prime Minister Mario Machungo, appointed to the post in a surprise move last July.

In South Africa, newspapers posed different theories in speculating why the presidential jet, apparently flying in stormy weather, crashed into a hillside and disintegrated.

Reports said the Soviet pilot, who survived, at first told authorities he thought he was shot down, but then refused to say more.

Attention also focused on a survivor's reported statement that he heard a sound like "a bang or a shot" in the plane before it went down.

The Soviet pilot, Vladimir Nduosselov, who may hold vital clues to the plane crash, was on Tuesday isolated in a South African military hospital.

A South African government official said Mr. Nduosselov was too ill to be interviewed.

Machel — guerrilla turned president, page 4

Yonhis smash S. African and Malawian offices in Harare, page 5

Shamir visits settlement

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — The new prime minister of Israel, Yitzhak Shamir, marked his first full day in office on Tuesday with a visit to a Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank.

Mr. Shamir's visit in the Kochav Yair settlement underscored what is likely to be one of the most controversial of his government's policies.

Speaking to party supporters before the visit, Mr. Shamir called on world Jewry to come and settle in Israel and said: "We must settle all the land of Israel so that we have place to absorb all the Jews of the diaspora when they come."

Mr. Shamir and his right-wing Likud bloc see the West Bank and Gaza strip as an "inseparable part of Israel" and support Jewish settlement in the occupied territories.

But Mr. Shamir's partner in the coalition government, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of the Labour Party, favours restrained settlement and opposes Jewish development altogether in Palestinian population centres.

(Continued on page 3)

The murky past of the new Israeli premier, page 4



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan delivers Tuesday in Amman on "the importance of Babel Mandeb to Arab National Security" (Petra photo)

## Heart transplant performed on 6-year-old

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanian doctors on Tuesday successfully performed a heart transplant operation on Mohammad Al Farek, a six-year-old boy suffering from congenitive cardiomyopathy. The patient was reported by his doctors in "good and stable condition" 12 hours after the surgery, which took place at the King Hussein Medical Centre.

The transplanted heart was taken from seven-year-old Tamara Mahadeen, who suffered brain death in a car accident three days ago.

Lieutenant-General Dand Hamad, director of the Royal Medical Services and chief of cardiac surgery at the medical centre, performed the three-hour surgery together with a team from the centre.

Muhammad, according to senior medical sources at the centre, suffered from heart failure as a result from congestive cardiomyopathy, a heart muscle disease which could have been fatal within months.

Tuesday's surgery was the third of its kind performed by Dr. Hamad and the team at the King Hussein Medical Centre.

## U.S. expels 55 Soviets in retaliation move

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The United States, retaliating for the expulsion from Moscow of five American diplomats on spy allegations, announced Tuesday that 55 Soviets must leave the country by Nov. 1.

State Department spokesman Charles E. Redman said that in addition to retaliation, the action also was designed to reduce the Soviet embassy in Washington and the Soviet consulate in San Francisco to correspond with the U.S. embassy in Moscow and the American consulate in Leningrad.

Redman announced the massive retaliation with "regrets," but said it was forced on President Ronald Reagan's administration by the Soviet Union.

Redman, whose nomination as spokesman was announced a few minutes earlier by Secretary of State George P. Shultz, said the

## Reagan tells Kohl arms control accord is likely

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan, warmly welcoming West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl to the White House, said Tuesday he was optimistic the United States and the Soviet Union would build on what he called the giant step forward taken in Iceland to seal an arms control agreement.

"We're now striving to build on the progress achieved at Reykjavik," Mr. Reagan told Dr. Kohl in a colourful ceremony welcoming the West German leader to the White House.

There is ample reason for optimism," Mr. Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev came close to concluding a sweeping arms control agreement at the Oct. 11-12 summit in Iceland but the deal collapsed over Mr. Reagan's "Star Wars" missile defence system.

But Mr. Reagan said his strategic defence initiative (SDI), as the land and space-based anti-missile system is formally known, would make an arms control agreement more likely by

forcing Soviet concessions in other areas.

Responding to Mr. Reagan's welcoming remarks, Dr. Kohl urged the United States to build on what he called the major steps taken towards arms control at Reykjavik but stressed such deals should be struck "without endangering our security."

Dr. Kohl, who arrived Monday night and leaves early Thursday, is expected to ask Mr. Reagan to clarify a U.S.-Soviet proposal to abolish medium-range missiles in Europe and to seek assurances such a deal would not leave West Germany vulnerable to Soviet short-range weapons or attack from vastly superior Warsaw Pact conventional forces.

Other proposals outlined at Reykjavik were a 50 per cent cut in strategic weapons in five years, leading to the total elimination of ballistic missiles in 10 years, and steps to reduce, and eventually ban, nuclear testing.

Weinberger explains U.S. stand to allies, page 5

## GCC begins talks on security

RIYADH (AP) — The secretary-general of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Abdullah Bishara, warned Tuesday of escalating terrorism against the region as the alliance's interior ministers met in Riyadh to develop an internal security strategy. "Terrorism will increase and so will concern and instability," Mr. Bishara said in an address to the conference. The GCC groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Oman. Conference sources said that formulating collective measures to combat terrorism and to unify security policies topped the conference agenda. The ministers' recommendations will be submitted to the GCC heads of state at a summit scheduled for Nov. 2-4 in Abu Dhabi. GCC members, particularly Kuwait, have been attacked by terrorists, particularly because they neighbour the warring states of Iraq and Iran.

## Israelis to try 40 Arab students

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — The Israeli occupation authorities detained more than 150 Palestinian high school students in the Gaza Strip for questioning on Tuesday, on the third day of demonstrations against Israeli occupation.

An army spokeswoman told AP in a telephone interview that four other non-students, whom she described as "inciters," were also arrested at the high school.

Israel Radio said soldiers questioned 153 students at Beersheba High School about their suspected involvement in demonstrations Monday during which Israeli soldiers and vehicles were stoned.

Soldiers shot in the air and fired tear gas to disperse the demonstrators.

Soldiers again fired tear gas canisters Tuesday to disperse student protesters who walked out of their classes and took to the streets.

Later on Tuesday Israeli police said they would bring to trial about 40 of the more than 150 Palestinian students arrested in the occupied Gaza Strip.

Police said they had released 113 of those arrested.

Those remaining in custody could face maximum sentences of five years' imprisonment and stiff fines if convicted of participation in "illegal demonstrations," they said.

The students were demonstrating against the buildup of Israeli troops in the occupied Gaza Strip, following the recent stabbing deaths of two Israelis in Gaza City.

Some 600,000 Arabs and about 2,000 Jewish settlers live in Gaza. Gaza officials, including deposed Mayor Rashad Al Shawa, have complained soldiers harassed civilians by forcing them to lie with their faces to the ground or stand in the sun with their arms raised.

## Earlier an official Soviet spokesman, Gennady Gerasimov, gave a strong indication that Moscow would be compelled to retaliate if the United States took such a step.

"This could go on to infinity," Gerasimov told a news conference in Moscow.

Gerasimov said the Soviet Union believed it was time to draw a line under the mutual expulsions, but indicated Moscow would respond if necessary.

"Our figures could have been higher," the spokesman said, referring to the weekend expulsion of five Americans. "So we have a reserve."

Western diplomats said Gerasimov's choice of words seemed a clear sign that the Soviet Union would retaliate with more expulsions in answer to the latest American move.

The Reagan administration has taken another step aimed at worsening Soviet-American relations," TASS said, in the first response from Moscow to the American measure.

informed that the United States would act to establish parity if they retaliated for the U.S. expulsion of 25 U.N.-based Soviet diplomats ordered by the Reagan administration last month. They had been accused in general terms of espionage.

The last five of the 25 left New York for home last week and the Soviets announced Sunday they were kicking out five U.S. diplomats in apparent retaliation by Oct. 31.

In Moscow, the official Soviet news agency TASS condemned the U.S. expulsion orders as a move aimed at worsening superpower relations.

"The Reagan administration has taken another step aimed at worsening Soviet-American relations," TASS said, in the first response from Moscow to the American measure.

in his first meeting with a NATO leader since his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik, Mr. Gorbachev told Mr. Schlueter that the U.S. attachment to developing an anti-missile space defence had blocked agreement on nuclear arms cuts, TASS said.

Mr. Gorbachev said the Reykjavik talks had been successful "but were also an event which highlighted the stubborn resistance, and not only on the part of the United States, to the cause of real disarmament," TASS said.

The Soviet leader said West European governments had no reason to fear that the total elimination of nuclear weapons would leave their territories at the mercy of superior Soviet

conventional forces, TASS said.

"Western European governments continue to 'voice concern,' despite the fact that we have waited for so many months for their response to the Budapest initiative of the Warsaw Pact countries," the agency quoted Mr. Gorbachev as saying.

The Budapest proposals, made in July, called for radical reductions in NATO and Warsaw Pact forces from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains that would involve as many as one million men.

TASS said Mr. Gorbachev told Mr. Schlueter that both military alliances could establish working groups to study the Budapest proposals.

Mr. Schlueter told Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov on Monday that Denmark viewed the outcome of the Reykjavik meeting with disappointment and wanted the superpowers to continue talking.

Moscow: No arms deal outside Iceland package, page 8







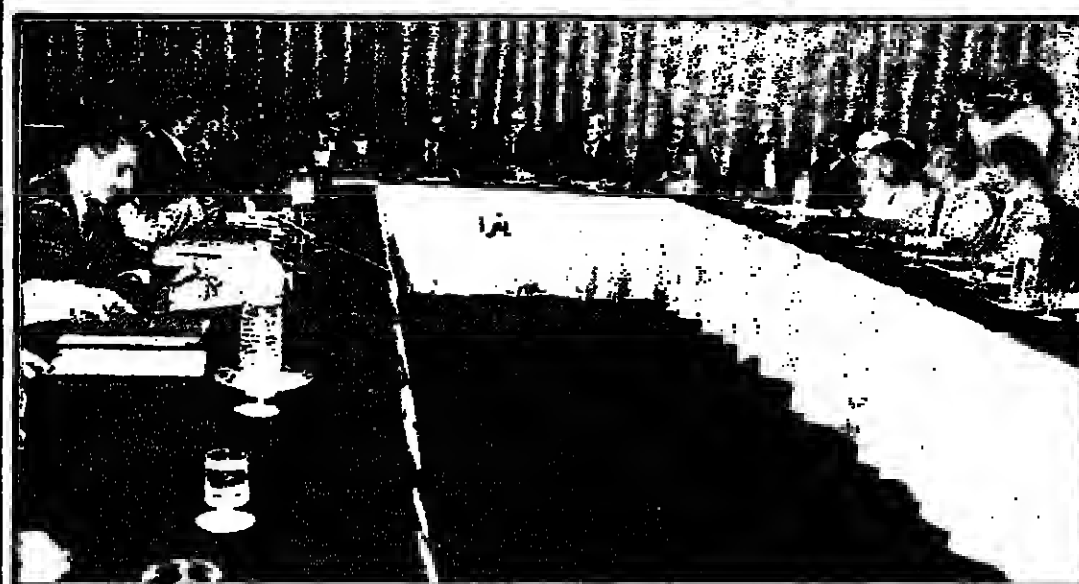
## Portuguese parliamentarians laud King's peace efforts

LISBON (Petra) — Portuguese parliamentarians have expressed their support for His Majesty King Hussein's efforts designed to establish a durable and honourable peace in the Middle East. The parliamentarians also voiced their backing for Jordan's endeavours to convene an international conference to achieve regional peace and restore the Palestinian people's rights in their homeland.

The parliamentarians were speaking during a meeting with a Jordanian parliamentary delegation, led by Mr. Akef Al Fayez, speaker of the Lower House of Parliament, now on an official visit to Portugal.

Referring to the Iran-Iraq war, the Portuguese deputies said that all efforts should be exerted to end the conflict. They also commended Iraq's favourable response to all international calls for peace.

During the meeting, bilateral issues, Middle East developments and world affairs were discussed. Mr. Fayez spoke about the deteriorating situation in the Israeli-held Arab territories and briefed the parliamentarians on Israeli measures to evict the indigenous population from their homeland. He also spoke about Jordan's endeavours to find a just solution to the Palestine problem through an international conference.



Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh on Tuesday attends the opening session of a conference to review the health services provided by the United Nations

Relief and Works Agency to Palestinian refugees in the agency's fields of operation (Petra photo)

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Princess Basma to help Zarqa charity

ZARQA (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, president of the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund, will chair a meeting in Zarqa on Saturday to discuss a charity campaign to be launched in the city on Oct. 28. The campaign is to raise funds for financing projects undertaken by voluntary and charitable societies in the Zarqa region and to extend financial help to needy people. The meeting was called to draw up a comprehensive plan to make the campaign a success.

### Spanish foreign minister due today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Don Francisco Fernandez Ordonez will arrive in Jordan on Wednesday for a three-day official visit to the Kingdom. During his stay, Mr. Fernandez Ordonez will meet with senior Jordanian officials to discuss means of further cementing bilateral ties between Jordan and Spain, as well as issues of interest to both countries. Mr. Fernandez Ordonez will be accompanied by the director of the Middle East department at the Spanish Foreign Ministry, director of the minister's office and the director general of the press office. Mr. Fernandez Ordonez recently visited Syria and Israel, where he discussed issues related to the Middle East conflict and means of strengthening cooperation between Spain and the two respective states.

### Hamdan announces municipal elections

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Yusef Hamdan has decided to hold municipal elections for the towns of Al Qasr, Salkeh, Khreifeh Al Souq, Ta'a Al Ali and Kufri Al Ma. He said that the elections will be held in January and February of the coming year. The minister also announced the acceptance of the resignation of four members of a committee of municipal councils in Umm Al Basatin of Madaba district and the appointment of four new members to take their place.

### Directors to prepare lists of needy people

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan has instructed directors of social development departments in the provinces to undertake activities pertaining to programmes within the National Aid Fund. The decision followed a meeting held last week in which it was decided that social development departments prepare lists of needy families so that those in need can start receiving assistance.

### Courts to destroy outdated files

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Justice Riad Al Shaka'a has decided to set up committees in various law courts in the Kingdom to destroy files of cases which have been lying around for a very long time. An announcement from the minister's office said that these committees will assume their work in the coming week.

### Hospital organises spraying campaign

AQABA (Petra) — The Princess Haya Hospital in Aqaba on Tuesday organised the aerial spraying of insecticides over a number of regions in Aqaba. Army helicopters were used in the operation which also involved the cooperation of the Civil Defence Department.

### Ministry draws up afforestation project

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture says that it has embarked on arrangements to implement its new afforestation programme for the current season. According to Mr. Ghaleb Abu Arrabi, director of the range and afforestation department, the programme entails planting forest trees over 25,000 dunums of land and tree saplings along 300 kilometres of roads, in addition to planting shrubs on 15,000 dunums of pasture land. The ministry produces its own forest saplings each year and plants them over thousands of dunums of land, with particular attention given to public parks, Mr. Abu Arrabi said.

### AAU to hold talks on scientific research

AMMAN (Petra) — Association of Arab Universities (AAU) Secretary General Mohammad Faraj Dughsein has announced that a symposium for deans of scientific research departments at Arab universities will open on Oct. 26 at Yamouk University in cooperation with the AAU.

### JPRC registers increase in sales

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company's (JPRC) total local sales of oil by-products increased by nine per cent during the nine months of 1986 in comparison with the same period of 1985. JPRC sources said the company's total sales of petroleum by-products until September 1986 reached 2,092,955 metric tonnes and increased by 170,176 metric tonnes over the same period of last year.

## New ministerial committee studies papers on unemployment

AMMAN (J.T.) — A ministerial committee entrusted with discussing means of handling unemployment in Jordan held its first session at the Prime Ministry on Tuesday under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali to review working papers on the unemployment situation.

The working papers, submitted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, the Civil Service Commission and the University of Jordan, detailed the current employment conditions in the Kingdom and gave statistics on the number of job applications submitted to the Civil Service Commission, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported.

The committee members made a comprehensive review of the labour market in Jordan and heard proposals for dealing with the unemployment problem in the light of reports and information about the situation, according to a statement issued after the meeting. The statement said that

the working papers also proposed solutions for the unemployment problem.

The statement also said that the committee decided to hold another meeting on Monday to pursue discussions on the situation and to work out a plan of action.

### Sub-committees

According to the statement, the committee is expected to set up sub-committees to conduct detailed studies on various aspects pertaining to the unemployment situation and measures which could be taken to deal with the problem.

The government decided on the formation of the ministerial committee on Oct. 2 and a statement issued by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai said that its members will look into prospects for absorbing unemployed people — including engineers, physicians and other skilled graduates of schools, community colleges and

universities.

The statement said the committee would work out a national plan for offering training to graduates and help absorb the largest possible number of them in private and public businesses.

The committee comprises Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan, Minister of Education Thouqan Hindawi, Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh, Finance Minister Hanna Odeh, Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad, Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh, Minister of Planning Taher Kana'an, the presidents of the four Jordanian universities, the directors of the Civil Service Commission, the Institute of Public Administration and an advisor at the Prime Ministry.

Statistical figures issued last year revealed that 20,000 unemployed people had submitted applications for jobs to the Civil Service Commission.

## Working session reviews French, Australian techniques in grain storage

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Participants in a symposium on the strategic storage of cereals in the Arab World continued their deliberations on Tuesday and focused on French and Australian technology employed in running grain silos and storage facilities.

The three-day conference, which is organised by the Ministry of Supply in cooperation with the Arab Union for Foodstuff Industries (AUFI), opened here on Monday to discuss various issues related to the production and storage of cereals in the Arab World. As part of its discussions, the conference will review cooperation among world nations in food industries and fodder processing as well as means of devising an early alarm system for Arab food shortages, which might result from natural calamities or world price fluctuations.

The symposium is being held to try and reverse the alarming rate at which the Arab countries' gap between food production and consumption is rising. According to official figures, the Arab World is spending \$25 billion each year on food imports and total Arab imports of cereals forms one fifth of the total international market trade.

The conference is being attended by seven Arab and seven foreign countries and is basing its remarks on actual experiments and on the latest techniques developed by participant countries in areas related to cereal storage, shipping, handling, harvesting and building silos.

Tuesday's working session was chaired by Under Secretary at the Ministry of Planning Ziad Fariz and was dedicated to the discussion of French and Australian experiments and technologies in building silos, cereal storage and harvesting.

The first paper said that French silo constructors have developed a whole range of technical solutions to meet varying grain storage requirements. The paper added that research is currently being carried out on the safety of silos in

areas related to with regard to explosions, construction quality, means of reducing construction costs, product conservation, development of handling equipment to facilitate batch classification and automating storage facility operation.

### The Australian experience

The second working paper presented at the seminar reviewed Australian technology in grain storage, handling cereals and pest control. The paper said that the storage, handling and marketing system for wheat in Australia differs from most other systems in the world in that most marketable grain is delivered immediately after harvesting to storage facilities operated by state bulk handling authorities. The paper noted that very little grain was stored on farms and that growers were receiving a substantial percentage of the price of their grain as soon as it is delivered to the central storage system.

This centralised storage system, the paper added, allows the ready application of national standards for the receipt and classification of wheat, economies of scale with storage construction and a more effective pest control management.

"Australia has developed an international reputation for providing clean, white wheat of low moisture content and in an insect free condition: a reputation which has been assisted by its centralised approach to storage and handling," the paper said.

The paper detailed the types of storage and handling system of wheat, as well as outloading. A large section of the paper was dedicated to Australia's experience in pest control.

### Second session

During Tuesday's second session, which was chaired by Ministry of Agriculture Under Secretary Salem Al Lawzi, three working papers on grain storage in the Arab World, Arab standards for cereals, and chemical and physical changes which occur in

stored grains were discussed.

A Jordanian working paper, submitted to the conference by Dr. Mohammad Zaitoun from the Ministry of Supply, called for setting up a higher Arab committee for strategic storage of cereal supplies to work under the patronage of the Arab League or the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU). Dr. Zaitoun suggested that the same council be responsible for creating an Arab wheat council and alarm systems to detect any shortage in these supplies.

The latter recommendation was earlier raised by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in his inaugural speech to the 41st meeting of the CAEU, which was held in Amman during August.

On Tuesday afternoon, the participants toured the Jwaideh department for supplies and inspected the Ministry of Supply's wheat silo, the mill, the mechanical oven and the refrigerators used for storing cereals. After being briefed by the officials on stages of development at Jwaideh, the participants said that Jordan has reached a high standard in securing food for its citizens.

In another related development, the committee for the follow-up of the first conference on cereal production in the Arab World which was held in 1984, will hold a meeting at the Ministry of Supply on Thursday. The first meeting of the committee took place in Baghdad last March.

The committee is chaired by Under Secretary at the Ministry of Supply Abdullah Al Hawamdeh and representatives from AUFI as well as other Arab, and international food federations.

The seminar will hold its last meeting today to discuss working papers on new technologies in silo installations and harbours, ship loading and unloading, the strategy of food security in the Arab World, silos for grain storage in the Arab World, food security and strategic grain storage in the Arab World and the strategy of grain storage in Iraq.

## Hamzeh calls for international assistance in providing health services to Palestinian refugees

AMMAN (J.T.) — A three-day meeting to evaluate health services provided to Palestinian refugees in Arab countries opened in Amman on Tuesday with an appeal by Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh that additional assistance be extended to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in order to promote services in its fields of operation.

Dr. Hamzeh, who delivered the opening address to the meeting, criticised the level of health services offered to refugees in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Gaza and the West Bank and said that international efforts are needed to improve these services. This meeting, he said, has been called primarily to reassess UNRWA's health services and he added that the international community is invited to extend assistance and help the agency shoulder its mission. For its part, Jordan has been providing, and will continue to provide, health assistance and expertise in health-related affairs and will continue to cooperate with UNRWA and the World Health Organisation (WHO) in

this endeavour, the minister continued.

The meeting was also addressed by Dr. Abdul Majid Abdul Hadi, WHO's representative in Jordan and Syria, who said that the meeting and the reassessment of health services were deemed essential in order to help health authorities and UNRWA improve the health of Palestinian refugees.

Jordan is the largest area of UNRWA's operations and therefore coordination with WHO and other specialised U.N. agencies is bound to affect the largest number of refugees who live in the Kingdom, Dr. Abdul Hadi said.

Another speaker was Mr. Richard Reid, the regional director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), who expressed the fund's readiness to extend help to UNRWA in health affairs and in the care of children.

Directors of health departments at UNRWA's headquarters in Amman and Vienna, along with local health officials, are taking part in the meeting which will

discuss UNRWA's health services and subjects pertaining to nursing, environmental health, nutrition, the role of schools in health education and other related topics.

### Other UNRWA gatherings

Additionally, a one-day conference will take place on Oct. 23 for the agency's senior health staff attending the first conference and senior education staff from both the headquarters and the fields with the aim of discussing and exploring ways for closer cooperation and coordination between the education and health sectors in the service of Palestine refugees, according to an UNRWA press release.

On Oct. 25-26, a meeting of senior education staff from Vienna and the fields will be held at the UNRWA Amman Training Centre to review matters relating to education services, including vocational training, the release said.

## CAA marks international day for civil aviation

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan, along with world nations, on Tuesday observed International Civil Aviation Day.

On the occasion, Director General of the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Khaled Mohammed Ali spoke about civil aviation in the world since the international day was introduced to mark the establishment of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) in 1944. The ICAO is affiliated to the United Nations.

Based in Montreal, Canada, the ICAO is an organisation dealing with and organising the affairs of world civil aviation, Mr. Ali said in a statement on Tuesday.

He added that the ICAO's general assembly presently groups 156 member states, including Jordan which joined the organisation in 1947.

## Toukan meets Chinese team

AMMAN (Petra) — The Chinese delegation which attended the Arab Thought Forum's Arab-Sino dialogue which concluded in Amman on Sunday called at the Foreign Ministry on Tuesday and met with its secretary general Tayseer Toukan for discussions on Middle East issues and bilateral relations.

Mr. Toukan reiterated Jordan's

stand vis-a-vis the attainment of a durable peace in the region through an international conference in which all the concerned parties would take part. He said that His Majesty King Hussein was pursuing efforts for holding an Arab summit conference at which all issues of concern to the Arabs could be discussed.

## Iraqi association appeals for greater efforts to end Gulf war

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Iraqi Paediatric Association has sent a letter to the Union of Middle-Eastern and Mediterranean Paediatric Societies (UMEMPS) urging greater efforts aimed at putting an end to the seven-year Iran-Iraq war.

The letter, addressed to the UMEMPS general secretariat, reiterated five points included in an open letter from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to the rulers of Iran. The open letter called for preventing the

devastating war from spilling over to neighbouring countries and to stem the suffering of innocent people in both countries.

The way to peace, the letter read, can only be achieved through a full, total and unconditional withdrawal to internationally recognised borders. A total and full exchange of prisoners of war should follow, to be coupled with signing a peace and non-aggression agreement between the two countries, the letter added.

## Crown Prince urges superpowers to leave Mideast

(Continued from page 1)

conflicts as a result of the long imperialist rule and strategic rivalry among major powers, the Crown Prince said and cited the Arab-Israeli conflict and its serious consequences and repercussions in Lebanon, the six-year-old Iran-Iraq war, the civil strife in southern Sudan and the on-going wars in the Horn of Africa and Eritrea as the major sources of danger.

The danger that now threatens the security of the Gulf countries and which stems from Iran's attempt to impose its hegemony and domination in that region poses serious threats to the economies of countries located in the Fertile Crescent (Lebanon, Palestine, Syria and Jordan) and could lead to an all-out war with Israel with the result that all sea and maritime routes are blocked and all oil-pumping stations closed, he said.

"There is not a single country in this region that can feel secure and insulated from the developments and conflicts," the Crown Prince said, "and the dangers of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the war in the Gulf and the civil strife in Lebanon could easily spill over to other parts of the area."

He said Iraq's involvement in the war against Iran "has brought about a serious breach in the strategic balance in the Middle East area, rendering the Arab Orient vulnerable to Israel's manoeuvres and exposed to further Israeli violations of international laws and principles and total disregard to all moves for establishing a just and durable peace."

"This situation has encouraged Israel to go ahead with plans to consolidate its hold on Palestinian land, confiscating more Arab territory and seeking to establish

the so-called greater Israel," Prince Hassan added.

Prince Hassan warned of Israel's nuclear potential and said that Israel "has benefited from nuclear nations and continued cooperation with South Africa and built up its nuclear might."

Israel is now joining the United States in its strategic defence initiative (Star Wars) programme, which is bound to enhance the Jewish state's nuclear capability, Prince Hassan noted.

Therefore, he said, a nuclear conflict in the Middle East "is not impossible any more and could break out as a direct result of terrorist activities, local conflicts or an escalation of a conventional conflict that prompts a small nation to direct a nuclear blow against forces it regards as detrimental to its existence."

Prince Hassan said the future should witness an integration in the economies of the region's nations because such cooperation would lead to progress.

Another speaker during Thursday's debate was Dr. Mohammad Hamdan, president of Yamouk University which is organising the meeting in cooperation with the London-based Arab Centre for Strategic Studies (ACSS). Dr. Hamdan referred to Israel's threats to Arab security and its continuous attempts to dominate the straits of the Red Sea and the water ways in the region.

ACSS Director Abdul Majid Farid made a speech stressing the importance of Babel Mandeb Strait for trade and for the security of the region. Nearly 40 per cent of the world's total trade passes through this strait, Dr. Farid pointed out.

The importance of Babel Mandeb, free navigation in the Red Sea, the negative effects of regional conflicts on navigation in the region, Arab strategic security and economic development in the Red Sea area will be among the different subjects to be taken up by the delegates attending the debate. The delegates are from Jordan, North and South Yemen, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iraq and Kuwait in addition to two researchers from the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom.

After the opening session, Prince Hassan chaired the first session held at the Ministry of Higher Education.

The first session discussed a paper on the strategic importance of the Red Sea and another that dealt with the importance of water ways in the Middle East region.

Prince Hassan, commenting on the paper, referred to Egyptian-Jordanian programmes to achieve strategic integration and strengthen a land-sea route linking the eastern with the western parts of the Arab World.

Later Dr. Farid was received in audience by His Majesty King Hussein at the Royal Court.

## Shamir visits settlement

(Continued from page 1)

The United States also opposes settlement building. In a congratulatory cable from the Reagan administration to Mr. Shamir, the U.S. underlined its opposition to any "expansion of Israeli settlements in the occupied

territories." U.S. officials said Tuesday.

Charles Redman, U.S. State Department acting spokesman, said the United States was looking forward "to continuing our close relationship" with the new Israeli government.

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## It's Shamir once more

IN his inaugural speech as prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir vowed to encourage Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza. He said that it was a "supreme Zionist value" for Jews to settle the "Biblical land of Israel," which includes the occupied Arab territories.

On the surface of things at least, the issue of Israeli settlements has been a bone of contention between the new Israeli prime minister and his predecessor, Shimon Peres. Mr. Peres and his Labour Party in principle oppose a significant increase in Israeli settlements, although under his tenure, a number of Israeli settlements were either inaugurated or built.

But that is not the issue here; what is really important is the language Mr. Shamir is using and the thinking behind it. His appeal to Biblical rights to settle "the land of Israel" totally ignores the historical rights of the Palestinian people to their homeland. History shows that the Biblical claim of Jews to the land of Palestine comes from an intermittent habitation from 1800 B.C. to their expulsion by the Romans in the second century A.D., including only 200 years of an actual united kingdom. The Palestinian claims rest both on being descendants of the original inhabitants, the Canaanites, and on a continuous habitation as an Arab people from the 7th century A.D. to the present day. Such a contrast in historical claims renders arguments advanced by Israeli leaders such as Mr. Shamir totally inaccurate and absurd.

By taking such a stand, and veiling it in a cloak of Biblical legitimacy, the new-old Israeli prime minister is signalling that he is determined to take a hardline against the Palestinians and their national rights and against any hope for a peaceful settlement in the region.

What is worse, Mr. Shamir in the same speech had the audacity to call on Jordan to come to the negotiating table. He said: "Our government will continue indefatigably to create conditions that will enable Israel and Jordan to live in peace alongside each other." But, how can Jordan take such statements seriously when, in practically the same breath, he calls on Jews to settle the "Biblical land of Israel," which includes the West Bank and Gaza?

Judging by Mr. Shamir's track record, his speech does not appear to be mere rhetoric, and it is highly likely that he will try his best to increase and expand Jewish settlements in the occupied territories.

By so doing, Mr. Shamir will not only make it much more difficult to reach a peace settlement with the Arabs. He is also providing the recipe for the continuation of the cycle of bloodshed and violence in the Middle East.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Summit is an urgent need

ARAB foreign ministers who agreed to issue a call for convening a summit said in a published statement in Tunis that they were hopeful for an end to differences among Arab states and restoration of Arab solidarity. The statement emphasised the importance of the resolutions issued by the Arab summit in Fez and said that another summit was required to deal with the current affairs and to enlist support from world nations for the convening of an international conference that could bring peace to the Middle East. An Arab summit is also required to find a solution for the Lebanese crisis and the Gulf war. The foreign ministers' statement brought back some optimism to the Arab masses who are apprehensive of the serious challenges and dangers confronting them and their future under the prevailing weak Arab situation. An Arab summit is badly needed to mobilise the efforts of the Arab masses and to chart a joint policy for the Arab Nation in its struggle against the common enemy. The Arab League secretary general and the Algerian foreign minister have both been entrusted with holding contacts with Arab leaders to pave the way for the summit; and we sincerely wish them success in their mission.

### Al Dustour: A highly positive visit

PRIME Minister Zaid Rifai's visit to Kuwait was successful and lived up to expectations. The visit resulted in the conclusion of a trade, technical and economic agreement which will benefit the two countries and pave the way for further cooperation on all levels. The talks between Mr. Rifai and Kuwait government leaders reflected the concern of the two countries over issues such as the Gulf war, the Middle East problem and the situation in Lebanon. On Palestine, the two sides expressed their total support for the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in their homeland and renewed a call for the convening of an international conference to bring about peace to the Middle East. The joint press statement, which summed up the talks of the two sides, called for stepped up efforts to end the Gulf war and to find a solution for the on going civil strife in Lebanon. They appreciated Iraq's positive stand and appealed for more serious endeavours to end the current conflict in the Gulf region. The two sides voiced total backing for initiatives to end the civil war in Lebanon and reconcile the warring factions in that country.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Towards Arab solidarity

PRIME Minister Zaid Rifai's visit to Kuwait has resulted in an agreement on bilateral cooperation in technical, trade and economic affairs. The agreement reflected the two countries' determination to forge ahead in close coordination and cooperation for the achievement of further progress. But the talks in Kuwait also reflected the two countries' concern over Arab issues. On the Middle East, the two sides expressed their total backing for the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in their homeland and called for an international conference to achieve a durable peace, stressing the need for the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In their joint press statement that followed Mr. Rifai's visit, Kuwait and Jordan also voiced backing for all efforts designed to end the Gulf conflict that has sapped Arab precious resources. Kuwait and Jordan also voiced concern over the situation in Lebanon, and said they support all initiatives for ending the civil war in that country. Jordan's contacts with other Arab countries have never stopped; and Mr. Rifai's visit to Kuwait is part of those contacts designed to bring about solidarity among Arab states and a strengthening of Arab position.

# The IMF, World Bank and politics

By Riad Khouri

THE annual meetings of the IMF and the World Bank have always provided bankers, economists and politicians around the world with rich food for thought, and this year has been no exception. But for the rest of the population, the doings of these two bodies are often seen as boring and incomprehensible, though the layman has a feeling that they may be very important. So what are these organisations and why are they so often in the headlines?

The IMF and the World Bank are fraternal twins born over forty years ago in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. The bank was formed to provide long-term loans for post World War II reconstruction, and later for economic and social development. The Fund has been more concerned with short-term credit to tide countries over times of temporary financial crisis. Both are powerful organisations more or less controlled by the rich capitalist states of the Northern Hemisphere.

The Bank is supposed to use its resources to lend to countries whose projects seem sound but who cannot get commercial loans except at high interest rates. The Bank can also float bonds and use the proceeds to make loans, and such bonds have been successfully floated in, among other places, Japan, Switzerland and the United States. Further, the Bank can insure loans for a small premium, thus allowing private sector and other financial organisations to lend with confidence.

The World Bank has stepped up its activities since the late 60's and early 70's, with an increasing proportion of its financing going through the International Development Agency, set up to make "soft loans" (i.e. loans on extremely easy terms), as well as through the International Finance Corporation, established to make loans to development banks for financing private investment projects.

Today, the Bank professes a special interest in the

"least-developed countries," the poorest of the poor.

Nobody can deny the World Bank's role in promoting the well-being of many in the developing states but it would be foolish to imagine that this help has come from the Bank's paymasters with no conditions attached.

The United States is the World Bank's largest subscriber, and can and does directly and indirectly decide who gets loans and for how much. It is thus unlikely for a government hostile to the Americans to obtain more than token help, while pro-Western nations (or "neutrals" who are strategically important and have to be pampered) find themselves obtaining massive loans. This is not to discredit the Bank's directors and staff who are drawn from the developing countries as well as the rich ones, and who have earned a deserved reputation for professionalism at a very high level. Nevertheless, their work is clearly subordinated to political factors outside their control.

The IMF is in a similar position, and anybody who doubts this should listen to what the American administration has been saying concerning an increase in IMF resources to aid poorer countries. Developing states have fallen back on the IMF in recent years to tide them over their debt crises. Because of the seriousness of their problems, they still want access to the IMF and other financing, but the Americans are opposed to an expansion of the IMF's role. They suggest the matter be discussed at the regularly scheduled meeting of the IMF's policymaking board.

The developing countries on the other hand want discussions to take place outside this context because of control exercised by the industrialised states in general and the United States in particular over the Fund.

The IMF has done a reasonable job in helping solve some

international financial problems, but its work, as well as that of the World Bank, should always be seen within the framework of the hegemony of the rich.

Among the other useful tasks performed by the IMF and the World Bank is publication of annual and other reports. These are required reading for specialists in finance and development, but the interested layman could also learn a lot from them as they are presented in fairly straightforward language. World Bank reports in particular have some interesting things to say about the Middle East.

The Bank sees rapid population growth and limited possibilities for expanded food production, in most of the countries of the region, as posing serious problems. Except for Turkey, Middle East states have to import most of their food, and water shortages limit local production. Of course, the actual water is there: it is simply a question of tapping underground sources, making proper use of rivers, taking the best advantage of rainfall, etc.

Can we thus look forward to large-scale World Bank activity to help Middle East states with their water utilisation? Possibly, but the next time you read about World Bank or IMF assistance to a developing country, look out for the inevitable political factors underlying such aid.

David Hirst, observing the Middle East over the last twenty years for the international press wrote "the last time the West ignored a major water project in the region was the Aswan Dam in 1956. This led to a spectacular inroad by the Russians and East Europeans and indirectly to the Middle East power struggle of today."

It will be interesting to see how the United States and its proxies approach the region's future needs in the crucial and emotional fields of food and water.

## The murky past of the new Israeli prime minister

By Israel Shahak

ONE of the consequences of the polarisation of Israel's Jewish society into two more or less equal halves which are steadily drifting apart is more historical research, quite often of excellent quality. However the use of the past to explain or to justify the present can be ambiguous, since it depends on one's principles: what it solemnly held up by one part of the society as praiseworthy and heroic is seen as an abomination by the other.

A very good example of these divergent attitudes is the renewed debate about the first period of the terror organisation Lehi (acronym in Hebrew for "fighters for Israel's freedom"), better known in English as the Stern Gang after its founder Avraham Stern. The debate has great political significance since Yitzhak Shamir, who has had one spell as prime minister and began another on

Oct. 20, was one of the most important Lehi leaders after Avraham Stern was killed by a British policeman on February 12, 1942. The debate arose again after the publication of an adulatory biography of Stern which, because it is so full of admiration, can afford to give the true facts of the rise of Lehi.

Lehi and its founders split from the revisionist movement and defied the authority of its leader Jabotinsky, primarily because of a deep difference in attitude towards Britain and Germany at the outbreak of the Second World War. Whilst Jabotinsky (and his successors) remained basically on the side of Britain (when Britain was hard-pressed by Nazi Germany and its allies they not only suspended all hostile activities but actually volunteered to help the British forces), Avraham Stern and Lehi determined to fight the British and to seek an alliance with the Nazis,

addressing warm messages to Hitler himself. Some of those messages became known through Nazi sources, but these reports are now not only confirmed but enlarged by hard evidence coming from Lehi circles.

Avraham Stern not only proposed to the Nazis that he act for them against his own people but actually hoped in 1940-41 to mobilise a Jewish force to fight in North Africa with the Nazis against the British army. After the Nazi victory, which he expected and hoped for, and the Nazi conquest of Palestine, he wanted to form a "quiescent Jewish government" of Palestine. As the second act of his plan, he expected this pro-Nazi Jewish force, together with a Jewish underground, to rebel against the Nazis once the conquest of Palestine was assured. However, the Jewish state founded by this means was to be in a close alliance with "the new Germany," with an

agreement to expel all the Jews from Europe and all Arabs from the area between the Nile and the Euphrates. Regrettably, there is no information on the interesting point whether Stern also expected the Nazis to be favourable to his plan to build a third temple in place of the Muslim mosques which were to be destroyed.

One has to remember that all these plans (and the terrorist activities which followed) began in the winter of 1940-41 when Britain was completely alone in the fight against the Nazis and in 1941 when the Nazis conquered Yugoslavia and Greece and invaded the USSR. David Rubinstein, the well known Hebrew journalist, comments that the men of Lehi rejoiced at each Nazi victory and each British defeat, although the great majority of the Jewish community in Palestine had opposite feelings. Even some of Stern's closest friends and members of Lehi's high command left in the autumn

of 1941. But Yitzhak Shamir, then known as Yitzhak Yezemnicki, was invited to participate in the meetings of Lehi's high command headed by Stern, presumably because he shared Stern's sympathy for Nazi Germany which was the organisation's main political line. Shamir was arrested and imprisoned, and while he was in prison Stern was killed.

After escaping from prison Shamir rose to a position of leadership in Lehi in 1945 by the following means: he and a more senior Lehi commander, Eliyahu Giliadi, went for a walk in the sand hills south of Tel Aviv, from which Shamir returned alone. Shamir then assembled the other 13 commanders of Lehi and asked them to approve postfactum what had been done and his part in it. The approval was given, and Lehi continued on its way.

All these facts are well known in Israel and have been mentioned in the Hebrew press (not of course in the Jerusalem Post) many times, and were repeated recently in connection with the Shin Beth affair and Shamir's part in it. It seems curious, however, that so many authors of books on terrorism or on the history of Zionism and Israel do not find space for these instructive stories, very relevant for present and future Israeli political behaviour. The cowardice of so many

Western authors is especially blameworthy if one compares it with what is being published on this subject in Hebrew by the best and most respected Israeli-Jewish intellectuals.

In an interview in Yediot Aharanot July 18 Professor Yeshayahu Leibovitz said: "Within three months we will have a prime minister who was a leader in an organisation which offered its services to Hitler. Some say that Yitzhak Shamir was not personally involved in this matter, but Shamir was a member of this organisation and one of its leaders. We will not send an ambassador to Austria because a Nazi was chosen there as president, but we will accept as prime minister a person who led an organisation which offered services to Hitler. Waldheim was mobilised into Hitler's army and did his duty there and therefore we behave to him as is his due. But Lehi was not mobilised into Hitler's army, and its members volunteered themselves to serve Hitler."

One can only hope that a few Western writers on the Middle East will be as honest and courageous as Professor Leibovitz, and that until such persons appear the voice of people like him will be heard outside Israel - Middle East International, London.



## Machel — guerrilla turned president

MAPUTO (R) — Mozambican President Samora Machel, killed in a plane crash Sunday night, led his country to independence from Portugal in 1975 after a 10-year guerrilla war but he struggled thereafter to right a ravaged economy amid escalating internal strife.

A fiery, charismatic figure, invariably dressed in combat fatigues, Machel, who was 53, remained popular despite Mozambique's enormous problems and had no rival as head of state.

He was a leading member of the frontline states, a group of black-ruled southern African countries which has spearheaded a campaign for majority rule in neighbouring South Africa and an end to apartheid (racial segregation) there.

But in 1984, he surprised many by signing a non-aggression pact with the white-ruled republic, which he had for years accused of aiding rightist rebels seeking to overthrow his Marxist-Leninist Frelimo party.

Under the pact, he expelled hundreds of trained cadres of the African National Congress (ANC), the main black guerrilla organisation fighting white rule in South Africa.

It was a desperate act, but one that failed to halt Mozambique's worsening economic and military crisis. Evidence later emerged that Pretoria was still aiding the rebels.

Machel's political style combined standard Marxist ideology and his own pragmatism. While he pursued socialist economic policies with widespread nationalisation of key areas, many businesses were allowed to remain in private hands.

He enjoyed close ties with both the Soviet Union and China but his search for capital to boost Mozambique's faltering economy and combat the effects of a severe

drought led him to steer his country towards closer ties with the West.

He demonstrated his willingness to receive aid from East and West alike with his first official visit to the United States in late 1985.

Diplomats and politicians in southern Africa often marvelled at his ability to survive apparently unchallenged as head of state despite the huge problems racking his young country.

They attributed much of his success to an ability to establish a rapport with ordinary Mozambicans and to identify with their problems, often siding with the people in complaints over the shortcomings of his own ministers.

Samora Moises Machel was born in a village in Mozambique's southern Gaza province on Sept. 29, 1933 to a family of subsistence farmers whose poverty forced him to cut short his secondary school education.

He went to Lourenco Marques, as Maputo was then known, where he became a medical assistant. At the hospital he became familiar with a colonial system that provided 100 doctors for the entire country of nine million people, with 70 of those practising in European areas.

In 1961 he met Eduardo Mondlane, who formed Frelimo in neighbouring Tanzania in 1962.

Machel joined Mondlane in 1963 and was sent to Algeria for guerrilla training before forming Frelimo's first military camp in Tanzania. He became commander of Frelimo's armed forces in 1968, by which time it ran large areas of Mozambique.

After Mondlane was assassinated in 1969, a three-man presidential council, including Machel, was formed to run Frelimo. In June 1970, Machel became sole leader.

The war was then running strongly against Portugal, where

the Caetano dictatorship was overthrown in April 1974. The new president, General Antonio de Spínola, agreed to the unconditional right of Lisbon's colonies to independence and a swift agreement with Frelimo led to full statehood for Mozambique in June 1975. From 1975, Machel's government backed guerrillas fighting to end white rule in neighbouring Rhodesia.

Four years of Rhodesian attacks, particularly against roads and railways, caused hundreds of millions of dollars worth of damage from which Mozambique has still not recovered.

After Rhodesia became independent Zimbabwe in 1980, a right-wing rebel group, the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), took up where the Rhodesian forces left off with a sabotage campaign against economic and strategic targets, vehicles and villages.

As the MNR attacks bit harder, causing havoc throughout the country and leaving the economy in ruins, Machel was forced to seek closer ties with the West, to strike a deal with South Africa, and to rethink economic policies.

Machel's brand of pragmatic African socialism, which included ties with both the Soviet Union and China, changed complexion from 1983 as Mozambique improved its ties with the United States, joined the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and sought Western capital.

A dire lack of African entrepreneurs prompted him to call on Mozambicans who had fled to South Africa to return home and invest their savings in capitalist enterprises.

His non-aggression pact with Pretoria, the Nkomati accord, astonished much of Africa. In the accord, signed in March 1984, each side pledged not to support rebels opposed to the other.

But MNR activity inside

Mozambique widened. In September 1985, Frelimo forces captured documents at an MNR base which showed Pretoria had continued to supply and advise the rebels long after the treaty was signed.

During 1984 and 1985, MNR attacks spread to the industrial suburbs of the capital, Maputo. Power lines were destroyed, buses attacked, factories blown up and traffic disrupted.

The Nkomati accord put a stop to overt South African attacks on Mozambique targets. The most serious incident was in May 1983, when South African planes bombed Maputo in "retaliation" for a car bomb attack in Pretoria. The raid killed 41 ANC guerrillas, 17 Mozambican troops and six civilians.

In mid-1985, Mozambican forces went on the offensive with Zimbabwean troops, stationed in Mozambique to guard an oil pipeline and other installations vital to Zimbabwe's economy.

The switch by the crack Zimbabwean forces, after three years in a defensive role, led to the capture in August of the MNR "Casa Banana" headquarters in Gorongosa.

Hopes in Maputo that the MNR could be defeated militarily were short-lived and the MNR retook the base in February 1986.

Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces recaptured it but the rebels maintained pressure, warning of an October offensive.

South Africa dealt a further blow this month when it announced the eventual expulsion of thousands of Mozambican workers who send home their wages providing Mozambique with about a third of its dollar earnings.

## LETTERS

### Not a war between sexes...

To the Editor:

MR. GEORGE N. Saig cannot possibly be serious in his attack against women (Jordan Times, Oct. 12, 1986). However, such a tirade should not be allowed to pass unanswered, regardless of whether it was meant seriously or in jest.

I agree with Mr. Saig that the selection process for our Jordanian universities leaves a lot to be desired. I also agree that it is a gross mismanagement of resources for a highly qualified woman to waste her talents "in the kitchen of her husband." But I do not think that interviews and tests, although they would improve student quality, would eliminate female university candidates as Mr. Saig alluded.

Jordanian females are aware that their education is not considered a birthright as it is their brothers'. It is this fact which makes them strive even harder to attain a degree, with the result that a large number of female candidates succeed in satisfying university entrance requirements. The interviews Mr. Saig suggests would only eliminate female candidates if they were infiltrated by blatant discrimination on the basis of sex. I do not think that an aspiring female medical student, for example, would intend to throw away all her years of hard work by not pursuing her career after qualification. If asked about her aspirations at an interview, the starry-eyed 18-year-old would assert sincerely that she intends to heal the sick, serve her society, etc.. She would have no idea, at that stage, that in a few years' time her father/brother/husband might well oppose her going out of her home to work. It is the Jordanian men who waste the qualifications of Jordanian women through their inability to accept the alternative household structures demanded by a woman's career. It is in the minds of our men that great reform is needed.

Replacing the current selection process by any objective method could not significantly affect the ratio of the sexes in our universities. The reason for the predominance of female student numbers locally is quite a simple one. Most Jordanian male students are given the opportunity to study abroad, regardless of their academic potential, and sometimes in spite of the financial situation of the family. Very few Jordanian girls, even those of outstanding academic distinction, are allowed to pursue their education abroad. This imbalance between the number of male and female Jordanian students abroad is naturally reflected by an opposite ratio in our local institutions.

Quotes from the Victorian era on any subject relating to women can be highly misleading. The society surrounding the eminent authors Mr. Saig chose to quote believed that educating females led to brain damage and affected their childbearing potential. With full respect to Ruskin I insist that a woman's education is ultimately for herself and not for her husband or any other person. Therefore it is with respect to herself and her own ambitions that any evaluation of the quality or quantity of a female's education should be made.

I strongly object to Mr. Saig's predictions and suggestions. It is not the war between the sexes that leads to rape; the culprit is the lust, violence and lack of control of man... It is also not for a male committee to advise leaders of women's societies. If such a committee were formed it would be better employed in trying to find the aspects of male behaviour which led to the subordination and subsequent revolt of women. Such an exercise might cause enough change in man's conduct to enable a cooperation between the sexes based on equality and mutual respect, which would ensure a better life and brighter future for all.

Shireen Barakat  
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Amman



## Musharakah, murabahah and mudarabah — the three systems of Islamic banking

By Salameh B. Ne'mati  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Although it bans interest on deposits, the Jordan Islamic Bank for finance and investment is now the Kingdom's fourth largest bank in terms of deposits — only six years after its establishment.

But banking interest is not banning profit. "Over the last three or four years, we have been offering our customers nearly two per cent less return on their deposits than the interest rate paid by other banks," Mr. Musa Shihadeh, the bank's general manager said. "Still, people keep coming to us."

"The only explanation I can offer is that we simply have the people's confidence in the bank," Mr. Shihadeh told the Jordan Times in a recent interview. "We operate on the system of social justice (embodied in Islam), and this is the most important factor."

In five years the bank's number of clients increased from 6,000 to 65,000.

According to Mr. Shihadeh, people's confidence in Islamic banks is largely due to religious sentiment and due to the bank's record of paying reasonable dividends and returns on deposits (generally between six and ten per cent) — mainly invested in real estate and other commercial projects.

### More relaxed relationship with customers

Mr. Shihadeh believes that the application of the Islamic banking system provides for a more relaxed bank-customer relationship through financial transactions. Through the application of Musharakah (sharing profit and loss), Murabahah (taking profit on transaction) and Mudarabah (making a bid in an open venture), the Islamic ethic believes that the productive human effort and risk element inherent in any business venture should take precedence over its purely financial dimension, and that borrowers, lenders and the banks involved should all share the risk as well as the profit in a business venture.

However, the Jordan Islamic Bank recently came under criticism for demanding — under the concept of Murabahah — returns on loans that were considered by the debtors as high or higher than rates set by commercial banks. The criticism came from people involved in a



The Al Rawdah complex in Amman is an Islamic investment project

debt-ridden investment concern which owed the Jordan Islamic Bank amounts that, over three years, accumulated a debt equaling the loan plus nearly 40 per cent of the loan's original value.

The debtors, who spoke to the Jordan Times on condition of anonymity, said their investment concern, which also owes money to other banks, hoped they would be able to reach a compromise with lending banks, including the Jordan Islamic Bank.

Mr. Shihadeh refused to comment on that particular transaction but said the debtors had no right to complain. Under Murabahah, an Islamic bank takes upon itself to finance an investment concern in return for a pre-determined return, regardless whether the project itself generates profit or incurs loss.

### Flexible attitude

But unlike commercial banks who view money in rigid terms — indifferent to the social or economic circumstances of its use by the borrowers, Islamic banks view money as simply a means of exchange and a means to an end, with a flexible attitude towards clients.

"Our bank offers people a form of security that other banks are not willing to give," Mr. Shihadeh said. "We have eliminated stress and pressure and developed a kind look to people with financial difficulties."

Because of limitations to the use of deposits in the Jordan Islamic Bank, the bank faces a problem of excess liquidity, Mr. Shihadeh said. Invariably, the bank maintains nearly 50 per cent liquidity at any given time, and deposits excess liquidity without

any return, he added.

Mr. Shihadeh said that the Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank is in the process of developing a commercial paper to cover excess liquidity in Islamic banks.

The nine-year-old Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt has \$1.2 billion of savings deposits, topping the domestic bank tables. The eight-year-old Kuwait Finance House, was so flooded with deposits last year — over two billion dollars — that it stopped accepting new investment deposits because of a lack of profitable investment outlets.

### Housing project

The Jordan Islamic Bank, which opened its doors in September 1979, is financing a housing project opposite Al Rai neighbourhood. The project, expected to cost JD 14 million, is financed 60 per cent by the depositors in specified investment accounts and the rest by the bank itself.

The project, set for completion by the end of this year, consists of 30 villas and seven residential buildings of 213 apartments. The prices of these housing units will be determined by the bank at the completion of the project which includes a mosque, a commercial centre, hall, a school and car parks.

### Sense of community

The system of specified investment, which entails a sharing of risk as well as profit, gives a sense of community and security to investors, according to Mr. Shihadeh. "It is as if the whole society is responsible for the

whole loss or profit," he said.

The incredible growth of deposits at the scores of Islamic banks established in the late seventies confirmed reports that billions of dollars of private savings were being stored at home by people who objected, on religious grounds, to opening interest-bearing bank accounts.

Mr. Shihadeh predicts an even greater increase in his bank's deposits currently standing at \$320 million, with indications that the Central Bank of Jordan is planning to float down interest rates to encourage investment.

The Islamic banks have been able to provide clients with most of the standard commercial banking services, such as checking (current) and savings accounts, letters of guarantee and credit, transfers, foreign exchange, term loans, trade financing and investment advisory services.

### Adapting other services

Under the tenets of Islamic banking, several institutions are exploring how to adapt more sophisticated commercial banking services, such as commercial paper, certificates of deposit, forward deals, and even the inter-bank market system of bank-to-bank lending.

The Jordan Islamic Bank, which employs 375 people, has 12 branches in the Kingdom plus a branch under establishment in Jerash.

Last year, 28.5 per cent of the bank's investment was in industrial projects, 23.8 per cent in general trade, 18.2 per cent in real estate and contracts, 9.4 per cent in transport, 8.2 per cent in individual businesses, and 11.9 per cent in agriculture.

## Family of skeletons locked in embrace for 1,621 years

By Joy Aschenbach  
National Geographic

WASHINGTON — They were probably just waking up in the Roman city of Kourion on the southern coast of Cyprus that July morning in A.D. 365.

For a little after daybreak, preceded by heavy and repeated thunder and lightning, the whole of the firm and solid earth was shaken and trembled," states a fourth-century account of the catastrophic earthquake in the Eastern Mediterranean. "Great ships landed on the tops of buildings. Some were driven almost two miles inland."

At Kourion there was little chance to escape. "We're finding people trapped at home, frozen in time right where they lived," says classical archaeologist David Soren of the University of Arizona, who headed the team that in August unearthed the skeletons of a man, a woman, and a small child, clinging together in a ruined house.

### Magnitude of Vesuvius

"Finding this 'family' huddled together after 1,600 years was the most touching moment," he says. Seven human skeletons have been uncovered in the one house. If this rate continues, Soren believes, the loss of life may prove to be on a scale comparable to that at Pompeii and Herculaneum after the Vesuvius volcanic eruption in A.D. 79, when several thousand people died.

From the way the family of skeletons was positioned, it appears that the three were huddled over each other, huddled against a wall of the bedroom in a futile attempt to save their lives," says forensic anthropologist Walter H. Birky of the University of Arizona, a member of the international team of specialists.

"They ran to the wall for shelter, taking the baby with them," he says. "They didn't head for the door. Was it too late? Had the only doorway already collapsed?"

Both the man and the woman "appeared concerned for protecting the child," Birky says. "The man was enfolding the woman and the child, and she had her arms around the child's head." As the family was discovered under about three feet of rubble, "We all thought, 'What a shame!'" he says.

The neck of the woman, who was about 19, was broken at a right angle by falling plaster and stones as she clutched the 18-month-old child. The skull and spinal column of the man, who was at least 25 years old, were crushed.

A number of scattered bones from the skeletons, Soren says, indicate that the family's bodies were attacked by rodents. A bone hairpin rests on the woman's skull. Two rings lie near the man's left hand, one of plain iron and the other of copper alloy inscribed with a symbol of Christ, the Greek letters Chi Rho. So the family might have been Christian.

### Telltale toe bones

The skeletons were found on the last day of this summer's digging season by Caterina Dias, a Portuguese archaeology student,

who was clearing off a dirt bank within the buried house when she noticed several toe bones sticking out. The excavation was supported in part by the National Geographic Society.

The mystery of Kourion's people began to unfold in 1984, during Soren's first season of digging in the city. He uncovered the skeleton of a young girl, whom he called Camelia, her hands clasped to her face. Her bones lay atop the skeleton of a mule, still tethered by an iron chain to a 350-kilogramme feeding trough that had been hurled into a wall of the house.

An analysis of the girl's teeth by Birky showed her to be about 13, but her skeletal development was that of an 11-year-old. She might have been crippled or suffering from some disease, he says.

In 1985 the skeleton of a man between 50 and 60 was found crushed in a doorway of the same house. His lower torso was missing, possibly torn away by animals, Soren says. Birky's study of the bones revealed that the man was muscular, probably a labourer, but had suffered from osteoarthritis.

Two other skeletons had been discovered during excavations at Kourion in 1934. Records of that work gave Soren a clue to where to start digging 50 years later.

This summer was the team's most successful season. So far the scientists have uncovered 15 rooms in the one house. Besides the skeletons, they have found elaborate painted architectural decorations and a complete kitchen.

The kitchen was equipped with a mud-brick oven (smashed in the disaster, but full of charcoal that will be analysed), a bronze pitcher, a serving plate, a number of amphorae, several cooking pots, a copper-alloy fishhook, and fragments of about 20 lamps, indicating that people might have worked there at night.



Huddled together, these three skeletons were buried for 1,621 years by an earthquake that destroyed the Roman city of Kourion in Cyprus in A.D. 365 (National Geographic photo).

### Woman's lost necklace

At the bottom of a cistern, the scientists discovered a necklace of amber, coral, and jet that a woman might have accidentally dropped. A cache of about 400 Roman coins found in 1984 and 1985 is the key to Soren's dating of the destruction of Kourion. The latest appear to have been issued in A.D. 364 and 365 during the joint reign of emperors Valens and Valentinian I. Some scholars think that Kourion was destroyed in

earlier earthquakes.

Although the value of the finds at Kourion increases with each season, Soren says he has barely scratched the surface. He estimates that only five per cent of the ancient city has been excavated. It is thought to extend for several miles.

"Stone by stone, room by room," he says, "we should be able to unearth the most complete picture of a late-Roman-Empire population trapped in its original context."



Her neck broken at a right angle, this 19-year-old woman was killed by falling plaster in an earthquake that buried the Roman city of Kourion in Cyprus in A.D. 365. She was found in August 1986 enfolding a small child and shielded by a male skeleton with its skull crushed (National Geographic photo).

## Plastic surgery is the art of reshaping people

By Margarette Hall  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — According to Dr. Gaith Shubailat, a leading plastic surgeon in Amman, many people tend to associate plastic surgery with cosmetic surgery. The latter forms only a minor section of plastic and reconstructive surgery, it is a neat, clean and money-making profession where the surgeon deals with a certain strata of the population. But to Dr. Shubailat, working only in cosmetic surgery is not satisfactory as he believes a doctor has to be involved with all sorts of patients, rich or poor.

Cosmetic surgery is mainly operations dealing with the aging face, such as brow and face lifts and eyelid surgery. Cosmetic surgeons tuck-up necks, decrease fatty double chins, make breast lifts, reductive mamma plasty and augmentation mamma plasty (decreasing and increasing the breast size respectively) with the use of prostheses or mammary implants. Implants are often employed in the chin (to shorten or lengthen it), and for the cheeks where cheekbones are made to look higher. This silicon prosthesis comes in various consistencies: Solid, liquid and gel forms and the form used depends on the region of the body it is for.

This type of surgery migrated through the Arab Islamic empire, to Europe and Germany; the first modern nose job, rhino plasty, was performed in Germany. Nose surgery is the most common cosmetic operation in Jordan as people here tend to favour the straight western nose. If a woman or a man wishes to have a small nose, then every part of it has to be reduced, including the bony and cartilaginous areas, and the tip has to be raised.

Rhino plasty is not a modern branch of cosmetic surgery but is thought to have originated in India where it was the practice to cut off the nose of an adulterer, or an adulteress, if they could catch him. Consequently, surgeons spent a great deal of time refitting and re-implanting noses and they incorporated the basic principle behind modern cosmetic surgery; the Indian flap where skin from the forehead is brought down to build up a nose or half a nose. Of course, Mr. Shubailat said, there are refinements to this 6,000 year old technique. A surgeon can take skin from the cheek, the inner arm



A team of Jordanian doctors performing a plastic surgery in Amman

or make a microvascular flap whereby skin is taken from any area of the body, such as the hips, and reestablish circulation with micro surgery.

### Preparations

Dr. Shubailat spends a lot of time preparing for any surgery. Most of the planning is done mentally but he always takes pictures and sometimes makes sketches and tracings for the patient's benefit so they know what to expect. This idea has been promoted in the U.S. where video camera are now used to transmit an image of the face on to the screen to be redrawn and reshaped.

A wide range of modern instruments are used in this form of surgery. A dermatome removes large pieces of skin of measured thickness and the liposuction apparatus sucks fat from under the layers of skin. This is done using fine tubes attached to a powerful machine and the aim of liposuction is to change the contours of different areas of the body. This method is best suited to younger patients as the skin shrinks and collapses, especially in older patients with less elastic skin. Surgeons use 1/4-1 cm scars which are very carefully hidden in creases of the hips, thighs, stomach, etc. There is no scarless surgery — the surgeon has to be clever in hiding scars in the cavities and folds. In addition, a very fine suture (nylon stitching material) is used for the skin or

traumatic injuries. Cosmetic surgery is more than often medically unnecessary with the exception of cases when psychological problems can arise as a result of self-consciousness and isolation in people of all ages.

### Plastic surgery

A plastic surgeon can practise only after he or she has trained as a general surgeon for at least four years and has then spent another two to three years in an accredited plastic surgical programme. This system applies in the U.S. as well as Canada and to a lesser extent in other universities around the world. These are the minimum requirements whilst the knowledge of general surgery and any other branch such as urology, bone and chest surgery, would be an advantage. Reconstructive surgery involves all the body and deals with all types of congenital anomalies such as harelips, cleft palates, genitalia, the urinary tract and the digestive system. Plastic surgery means hope for victims of accidents and those suffering occupational injuries. Dr. Shubailat is also dealing with treatment and reconstruction following cancer alpepic surgery, particularly of the skin, head, neck and nose of patients in Amman.

### Microvascular developments

Microvascular surgery has been one of the revolutions in plastic surgery during the past decade. Doctors are able to use the

operating microscope to join very, very thin threads and tiny vessels and arteries. A severed finger can be reattached under the powerful magnified microscope and with special techniques, the half millimetre in diameter vessels can be reconnected. Under this method, three different forms of tissue — skin, muscle and bone — can be transferred. It used to take six months to reconstruct a foot and to obtain live thick skin, the surgeon had to take skin from the stomach, abdomen, wrist and cut a pedicle graft to use as a carrier to bring it down to the foot. Now, surgeons can pick up flaps of muscle, skin and bone, identify their circulation (the blood vessels), cut off the blood supply, transfer this block of tissue to the foot and re-establish the circulation (artery to artery, vein to vein) and save the patient a year of surgery. Dr. Shubailat encourages this in Jordan since it saves the patient both time and money.

### Burns

Burns form a large section of this field. They are one of the most unpleasant and demanding problems and the majority of burn cases are a result of negligence and a lack of awareness about the dangers of new electric and gas appliances. Already our burn centres are full and there is only hope for those with open wounds but even in these cases the surgeon can work on the victim for many years and the results would still not be acceptable to either the patient or to the doctor. A centre for burns has been built at the King Hussein Medical Centre and there are plans for another at Al Bashir Hospital.

Both, plastic and cosmetic surgery are risky and Dr. Shubailat does not operate on patients when he knows that good results cannot be obtained. Usually patients expect miracles and he advises them in great detail about what to expect; the procedures, preparation and possible complications are discussed and this preoperative period is very important for the patient to be more cooperative and extremely appreciative. Moreover, this surgery has a social and psychological function as well as a medical one, it is challenging since there are many ways of doing one operation and it always involves discoveries.

## Search to continue for chambers at the Great Pyramid of Cheops despite fears

By Mimi Mann  
The Associated Press

CAIRO, Egypt — Egyptian authorities have decided to renew an effort to penetrate hidden spaces deep inside the great pyramid of Cheops, despite fears for monuments' well-being by some in the country's archaeological community.

Dr. Ahmed Kadry, chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organisation, said drilling by an Egyptian-French team had proved that chambers exist. Additionally, he told the Associated Press, analyses of extracted rock fragments found a high-quality type of limestone known to be used only for pyramids' outside casings or for smaller objects connected with death.

Called tura limestone, the material never has been found in the cores of Cheops or the other two major pyramids built about 4,600 years ago on the Giza plateau south of Cairo. Kadry said the ancient must have had a reason for using a limestone of such high quality in a place that was hidden from view.

"When ancient used tura limestone, they used it for architectural and funerary purposes, such as in stuary, not just for any common thing such as an inside building block," Kadry

said. "Tura was special."

The Cheops pyramid comprises 2.5 million limestone blocks, each weighing about 2 1/2 tonnes. It took 23 years to build.

A French-Egyptian team using high-technology instruments last month drilled three small holes through an outer limestone block alongside a passageway to the queen's chamber of the pyramid. The team was trying to discover the cause of architectural anomalies their equipment had detected months earlier.

After boring through the front block, drills entered a mortar layer 25cm thick, then 25cm of sand, then another block of limestone, the source of the tura limestone, Kadry said.

The team, sponsored by the French Foreign Ministry and France's national electric company EDF, stopped drilling to await permission to continue after their findings could be analysed.

"We have detected formally there are cavities, rooms on the west side of the corridor," Kadry said. "This information is 100 per cent scientifically proved by instrumentation."

said.

The findings came after months of controversy in the Egyptian press and among some local archaeologists, who contended that drilling in Cheops could damage permanently one of the world's great monuments, and for no reason. Kadry vehemently disagreed.

"We in Egypt are living on information gleaned in the last century, in the 1830s," Kadry said. "Anything we can learn about Cheops is great because so little is known about it."

"The ones causing this furor in Cairo are ignorant. The entire controversy has been incredible. Personally, I feel very frustrated that foreign institutions and scientific offices have given us more support than (we have had) from local so-called experts."

Holding a stack of good-will letters his organisation has received from around the world, Kadry said, "This entire affair reflects the serious backwardness and corruption in our country. One Cairo journalist begged that if the drilling proceeds to allow Cheops to fall at night when there are no tourists. 'What ignorance,' Kadry said.

Kadry has received a letter of support for his position from the French ambassador to Cairo, Pierre Hunt.

"These (drilling) holes confirm the existence of an internal fixture

and the presence of crystalline sand, which is not yet explained," said Hunt's letter. "A new mission will, therefore, be necessary to complete the study of this cavity. 'Contentions that such limited drilling, made under the control of the EDF by specialists with indisputable competence, risk shaking the pyramid are obviously absurd.'"

A committee of 45 Egyptian specialists who must approve archaeological projects has given the go-ahead for future research. Kadry said he does not discount further use of the drill and, technologically advanced instruments to determine the structure of the spaces and anything they might hold.

He said he does not know when the project will be resumed but that the plan is first to determine the dimensions of the hidden chambers and how far apart they are. He said it will be done through analysis of readings from a microgravimeter, a sonar-like instrument that first found evidence of their existence.

Jacques Montlucon, an engineer who headed last month's EDF survey team, said by telephone from Paris, "The important thing is that all results are available, including analyses of both the sand and the structure. We expect these results to be ready soon, and we will forward them to Cairo."



## Connors, Gomez advance in Super Seiko tennis

**TOKYO (AP) — Veteran Jimmy Connors of the United States and Andres Gomez of Ecuador both needed three sets Tuesday to advance to the second round of the \$375,000 '86 Super Seiko Tennis Tournament.**

Connors, seeded fourth, beat American Mike Leach 6-1, 3-6, 6-2 while Gomez, seeded fifth, outlasted Ramesh Krishnan of India 1-6, 6-4, 6-3.

The top three seeds — Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, Boris Becker of West Germany and Stefan Edberg of Sweden — do not play their first-round matches in the 32-man tournament until Wednesday.

Connors, ranked no. 7 in the world by the Association of Tennis Professionals, broke Leach's service twice in the first set as Leach had trouble getting his first serve in. But Leach rallied in the second set, firing off five aces and some fine service returns. He broke Connors' service in the sixth game on his way to taking the set 6-3.

Connors scored his decisive service break in the fourth game of the final set.

Connors, a six-time U.S. Open and two-time Wimbledon champion, has won the Seiko Super Tennis Tournament twice, in 1980 and 1984, but has yet to win a major tournament this year. "I'd like to win here," he said after his match. "I've played here many times in the past. There's a good field here. If I win it will be a good win."

On Thursday, he faces Bill Scanlon in the second round.

Scanlon breezed past fellow American Derrick Rostango 6-1, 6-1 Tuesday.

Gomez, no. 12 in the ATP world rankings, won only the first game in his first set against Krishnan, who won last week's Japan Open singles title. He also was down 3-1 in the final set before reeling off five straight games for his triumph.

Gomez pounded out eight aces against none for Krishnan and scored 14 forehand and 13 backhand winners.

In other matches, Aaron

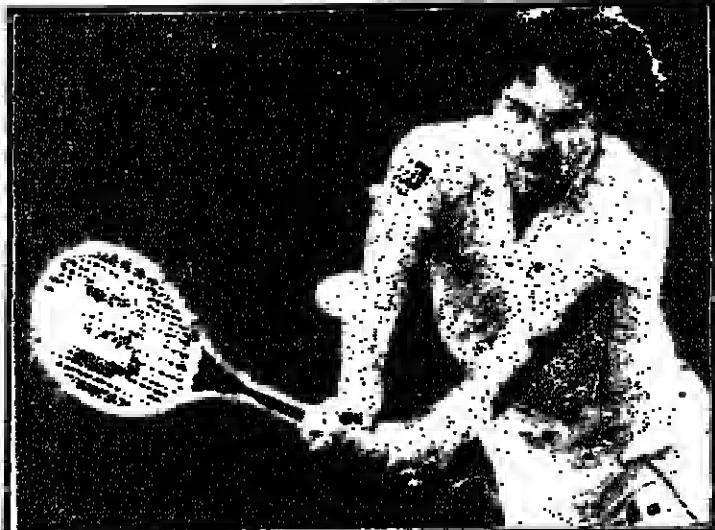
Krickstein managed to hold off Martin Davis 6-7 (3-7), 6-3, 7-6 (7-4), Kelly Jones beat Jonathan Carter 6-7 (3-7), 6-3, 6-4, and Paul Annacone prevailed over Todd Witsken 3-6, 6-3, 6-3. All six are from the United States.

On Wednesday, Lendl faces Shuzo Matsuoka of Japan, no. 400 in the ATP rankings; Becker meets Matt Ager of the United States and Edberg plays American Jimmy Arias.

Doubles competition also begins Wednesday.

The winner of the singles title will take home \$60,000 with \$30,000 going to the runner-up and \$15,900 to each losing semifinalist.

The winning doubles pair will split \$18,000, and the runners-up will receive \$9,000.



Jimmy Connors — no major tournament win



**INAUGURAL TOURNAMENT:** The second round of the Al Ahli basketball tournament held to inaugurate its new sports complex on Tuesday. The tournament includes teams from Egypt and Kuwait as well as Al Ahli of Jordan. In the photo, a player for the national team of the Emirates shoots the ball over defenders of the Egyptian national team. Egypt won the contest 95-49. (Photo by Abu Siman)

## Prost is 1 of 3 with chance at championship

**ADELAIDE, Australia (R) —** Alain Prost, one of three who can win the formula one drivers championship in Sunday's last race of the season here, said Tuesday the title would not mean as much to him as his 1985 triumph.

"Last year was my first victory and I'd waited a long time for it," the Frenchman explained to reporters on arrival.

Prost, Britain's Nigel Mansell and Nelson Piquet of Brazil all have a chance at the title in the Australian Grand Prix in the closest finish in years.

Prost lived up to his reputation as the "professor" of the circuit, appearing philosophical when asked about his chances for Adelaide's second Grand Prix.

"It would still be nice to win on Sunday but this race is going to be a little crazy with three guys who could win the championship, and then still others good enough to win the race," he said.

Prost and Piquet must win to have any chance of preventing Mansell taking his first title. If Mansell, who has 70 points to 64 for Prost and 63 for Piquet, comes third he wins the championship regardless of how the other two perform.

The tight finish has already ensured a crowd of over 100,000. Mansell said he would treat the Adelaide race like any other despite being on the verge of his first title.

"I've had my nose in front for so long I'm not going to get carried away now," he told reporters.

Prost's main worry after arriving was the loss of his luggage which forced him to buy clothes and borrow clubs to keep his appointment on the golf course for a local pro-am tournament in which Greg Norman was also playing.



Alain Prost

## Pakistan, West Indies draw match

**RAWALPINDI, Pakistan (R) —** The Pakistani President's XI tried seven bowlers in a futile attempt to fashion victory against West Indies Tuesday before settling for a tame draw.

Play on the last day of the three-day game was halted 10 overs before schedule. The touring side had made 46 without loss in its second innings with Gordon Greenidge unbeaten on 25 and Richie Richardson on 16.

Earlier the President's XI, resuming at an overnight 165 for two, was all out for 317 in its first innings in reply to the West Indies' 247.

Nightwatchmen Qasim Omar, with 34 including 12 boundaries, and Ijaz Ahmad (82) hit the highest scores of the match before being removed by off spinner Roger Harper before lunch.

A sparkling knock of 64 by all-rounder Asif Mujtaba highlighted the post-lunch session when President Muhammad Zia Ul Haq watched the game.

Fast bowler Courtney Walsh was the most successful West Indies bowler taking three for 71 in 20 overs. Harper took three of 73 runs off 32 overs.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Record entry for Dubai chess

**ABU DHABI (R) —** A record 97 countries have confirmed their participation in the 27th Chess Olympiad in Dubai next month, officials of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Chess Federation said Tuesday. They said the number of competing nations, including teams from Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America, compared with 92 countries at the 1982 Olympiad in Switzerland. World chess champion Gary Kasparov and arch-rival Anatoly Karpov have confirmed their presence with a 28-member Soviet team, the biggest to take part in a chess event outside the Soviet Union.

### Turkish official challenges Apol

**ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP) —** Istanbul soccer club Besiktas should be declared winner and will advance to the quarterfinals in the European Champions' Cup if the Greek Cypriot club Apol does not show up for a scheduled game here on Wednesday, a Turkish soccer official said Monday. Ferhan Dincer, who represented Besiktas at an Oct. 13 meeting with UEFA officials in Zurich, told the Associated Press that the Cypriot club should also be fined and be exempted from the cup for at least two years according to UEFA rules.

### Himalayan rally gets underway

**NEW DELHI, India (AP) —** More than 30 foreign competitors will participate in the seventh Himalayan Car Rally, a race through forests, river beds, mud, slush, and treacherous curves in the world's tallest mountain range. The rally, which begins Wednesday in the capital, will cover a distance of 2,840 kilometres in six days through picturesque mountains in two Indian states.

### New York downs Denver

**EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (AP) —** Ken O'Brien threw a 23-yard touchdown pass to Wesley Walker and an unyielding New York defence shut down Denver's high-scoring offense as the Jets defeated the previously unbeaten Broncos 22-10 in a National Football League game Monday night.

### Schultz eliminated from wrestling championship

**BUDAPEST, Hungary (AP) —** Mark Schultz of the United States, the 1985 world champion in the 180.5 pound (82 kilogramme) division in freestyle wrestling, Monday was eliminated from the world championship. Schultz drew with Bulgarian Aleksander Nanev of Bulgaria on points 4-4, but Nanev won by a last action in the fifth round.

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## Madrid to clash with Juventus

### Full schedule of European soccer ahead

**LONDON (AP) —** Real Madrid and Juventus, two of Europe's most famous soccer clubs, clash Wednesday in the second round of the Champions Cup competition that has been marred by a political dispute involving two other rival teams.

Ever since pairing for the second round were drawn, Besiktas of Turkey and Apol of Cyprus have been locked in a political tug-of-war that threatens to prevent the staging Wednesday's first-leg game in Istanbul.

It would be the first major sports exchange for 12 years between the two countries, who have been technically at war since the Turkish occupation of part of Cyprus in 1974.

Under pressure from the government, the Greek Cypriot team changed its mind Sunday and announced it would not play the first-leg game because Turkish authorities refused to accept conditions for the return match in Cyprus on Nov. 5.

Officials in Nicosia also said they were unable to accept guarantees for the safety of the Cypriot players in Istanbul.

Turkish representatives immediately urged the European soccer body, UEFA, to award Besiktas the tie and an automatic place in the quarterfinals.

UEFA responded by saying the two second round matches had to be played. If they weren't, said a UEFA source, Apol would have to forfeit and could be penalized.

The dispute still had not been resolved 24 hours before the game. The West German match officials were due to arrive on schedule in Istanbul late Tuesday night despite indications that the Greek Cypriot club would not turn up.

Meanwhile, Real Madrid and Juventus were completing their preparations for a match officials and fans alike had hoped would not take place until the final next May.

Real, renowned specialists in overcoming first-leg deficits, face the more difficult task of building up a lead to take to Turin in two weeks' time.

A crowd of over 100,000 paying record receipts of more than \$1 million, is expected in the Bernabeu Stadium in Madrid.

Both teams lead their national soccer standings this season with 10 points. And both warmed up with impressive domestic victories at the weekend.

Real Madrid's Dutch coach Leo Beenhakker was confident that three of his players, including Mexican striker Hugo Sanchez, would shake off injuries in time to play.

"Juventus is a very serious opponent but we represent the same for them," Beenhakker said. "Real has had very good experiences with Italian teams. As of late, we have always come off better."

The two clubs are packed with international stars and have a long history of European exploits.

But they have met only once before in European competition, the 1962 Champions Cup quarterfinals when a third match was necessary after they drew 1-1 on aggregate in the days when there were no penalty shootouts.

Real won the third game 3-1.

The Italians had two doubtful starters for Wednesday's game, midfielder Lionello Manfredonia and the brilliant Danish striker, Michael Laudrup.

Laudrup is suffering from a groin sprain but said he would do his utmost to start "a match I cannot miss." If he fails to make it, 16-year-old Renato Buso, who scored a fine goal on Sunday against Ascoli, could replace him.

Juventus manager Rino Marchesi, who watched his side win 5-0 on Sunday, commented: "It will be a very difficult match against opponents who can score at any minute through sudden, fast actions. If we field our best lineup we will have equal chances."

After receiving a first-round bye, defending champion Steaua Bucharest of Romania makes its first appearance in the competition but could not have asked for much tougher opposition than Anderlecht of Belgium.

The Belgians, seasoned European campaigners, are one of the hardest teams to beat on their own ground but Steaua is in magnificent form with a four-point lead at the top of the Romanian League after just nine games.

Bayern Munich's quest for a fourth Champions Cup title improved when manager Uli Hoeness reported a clean bill of health among his players. But interest for the first-leg game against Austria Vienna is slack, with only 25,000 tickets sold by Tuesday.

With English clubs banned from European Club competitions, British hopes in the Champions

Cup rest with Scotland's Glasgow Celtic which is expecting a capacity 61,000 crowd for the visit of powerful Dynamo Kiev.

Kiev, which captured last season's Cup Winners' Cup, includes nine of the players that led the Soviet Union to a 2-0 victory over defending champion France in the European nations championship qualifying competition last week.

Celtic manager David Hay admitted the stakes were high. "We have got to gain an advantage from the first leg and there is only one way to do it — attack. We are guaranteed supreme backing from the crowd. It will need a superhuman effort but I believe the players are capable of it."

In the Cup Winners' Cup, the match against Ajax of Amsterdam marks the return to European competition of Alkis Panagoulis, who coached the U.S. national team in its failed bid to reach this summer's World Cup finals and has now returned to Greek club Olympiakos.

Panagoulis took the club to the Greek title in 1982 before leaving for the United States midway through the following season.

Now he has returned to the Piraeus team and the Ajax match is his first since arriving back in Europe.

The pairing of Benfica, Lisbon with Bordeaux of France pits two of the competition's strongest sides against each other in another game.

In the UEFA Cup, Terry Venables' Barcelona will be aiming for a better performance than the narrow first-round victory over part-timers Flamurtari of Albania.

The Catalonians only got through on the away goals rule and their confidence for Wednesday's second round, first-leg game at home to Sporting Lisbon was not helped by a 1-0 defeat at bottom-placed Murcia in the Spanish League on Sunday.

**NY marathoners to be drug tested**

**NEW YORK (R) —** The top male and female finishers in this year's New York Marathon will be tested for drug use, the first non-Olympic use of drug-testing in a U.S. road race, an organizer said Tuesday.

"The reason is very simple — we're giving big money to the winners," Dr. Andres Rodriguez, medical director for the New York Marathon, told Reuters.

The race organizers expect 20,000 runners will participate in the Nov. 2 marathon, each paying a three-dollar entry fee. Last year there were 40,000 more applicants for permission to run than could be allowed in the race. Top prizes are expected to be as high as \$25,000.

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## Defence minister vows to tell Filipinos the truth

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile vowed Tuesday to tell Filipinos the truth "no matter how grim it is," while one of his leading critics declared a "cease-fire" in calls for his resignation.

"These are times when we have to tell our people the real score as far as peace and order and national stability are concerned," Mr. Enrile told a gathering of reserve military officers.

He said Filipinos deserve to know the truth about the Communist threat "because they are the ones who will suffer in the end if we don't tell them the truth, no matter how grim it is."

Mr. Enrile's outspoken criticism of President Corazon Aquino's policies, including peace moves to end the Communist rebellion, prompted several ministers last week to demand his resignation.

The 62-year-old defence chief warned Sunday that if he resigns, the entire Aquino government should be dissolved because it is a coalition of groups that united to overthrow former President Ferdinand Marcos.

Philippine newspapers reported

Tuesday that the controversy could trigger a major crisis, perhaps at Wednesday's cabinet meeting, because of Mr. Enrile's support among elements within the country's armed forces.

On Tuesday, however, Aquino Pimentel, minister of local governments, said he and other critics of Mr. Enrile had decided "to tone down our differences" to avoid a crisis.

Speculation about the future of the government helped push indexes on the country's two stock exchanges down more than 5 per cent Tuesday.

"It's cease-fire now," Mr. Pimentel told reporters. "We're trying to tone down our differences in hopes we can find a rational solution to this problem."

Mr. Pimentel added, however, that he still hoped Mr. Enrile would resign "to make things easier for all concerned."

Augusto Sanchez, left-wing

minister of labour and a member of Mr. Pimentel's PDP-Laban Party, threatened last weekend to raise the Enrile controversy for formal discussion at the Wednesday cabinet session.

Efforts to reach Mr. Sanchez for comment on Mr. Pimentel's "cease-fire" were unsuccessful. Another Enrile critic, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, refused to speak to a reporter who telephoned his office.

Mrs. Aquino has refused to comment publicly on the controversy. She conferred briefly Monday with Mr. Enrile and Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos, considered a pivotal figure in the military, but her spokesman, Teodoro Benigno, said he did not know what the three discussed.

Gen. Ramos and Vice President Salvador Laurel told reporters in separate appearances Tuesday that they were working to heal the breach between Mr. Enrile and the president.

Mr. Laurel said he hoped Mr. Enrile would remain in office to keep the coalition intact.

Despite criticism against him, Mr. Enrile told the reserve officers that he was speaking out to warn



Juan Ponce Enrile

Filipinos of the dangers of a "foreign-based ideology," which he claimed "would seek to tyrannise and bring slavery to our land."

Mr. Enrile has also criticised Mrs. Aquino's decision in March to abolish the 1973 constitution and declare an interim "freedom charter."

Mr. Enrile has said the move stripped her government of its legal base and has called for new presidential elections once a new constitution is ratified early next year.

The defence chief and Gen. Ramos broke with Marcos after the fraud-tainted Feb. 7 elections, a move that led to the president's overthrow.

## Honecker meets Hu after arrival in Peking

PEKING (AP) — East German President Erich Honecker met Tuesday with Chinese Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang, effectively reviving party-to-party relations that had been frozen for more than two decades.

Mr. Honecker, 74, arrived earlier in the day by special plane from North Korea for a six-day visit, the first visit ever by an East German head of state to China. He was greeted at the airport by Foreign Minister and State Councillor Wu Xueqian.

He is the latest in a succession of important East European visitors that has marked a dramatic improvement in long-strained relations between China and the Soviet Union's East Bloc allies.

Mr. Honecker, who heads the East German Socialist Unity Party, met Mr. Hu after an official welcoming ceremony on Tiananmen Square, including a 21-gun salute, and a short meeting with President Li Xianian.

Mr. Honecker and Mr. Hu, who knew each other in the 1950s when both headed their respective Communist youth league organisations, embraced warmly. Mr. Honecker presented Mr. Hu with a photograph in which the two are together at a youth league

meeting in Bucharest, Romania, in 1953.

Party relations between China and East Europe were suspended in the early 1960s after China and the Soviet Union split over ideological differences.

Chinese officials have stressed recently that there are no obstacles to restoring those relations, but have declined to say whether Mr. Honecker's visit, and a visit by Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski last month, signify the full normalisation of party ties.

Gen. Jaruzelski was the first East European head of state to visit China since the 1980s.

One East German diplomat, asked about the party issue, noted that the invitation to visit China was extended by Communist Party Chief Hu as well as President Li.

The official Communist Party newspaper People's Daily, in a front-page article on the visit, said it will "promote further cooperation in all fields" between the two countries.

Chinese officials have also stressed that Sino-East European relations will never return to the level of the 1950s, when the Socialist camp approached unity under Soviet dominance.

## 30 killed in Soviet bombardment near Kabul

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Some 30 people were killed when Soviet artillery bombarded a village in the Shomali region near the Afghan capital of Kabul, where guerrillas had destroyed nine tanks and other vehicles, sources said Tuesday.

Western diplomatic sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Soviet artillery bombarded the village of Farza on Oct. 14. The sources had no further details on the dead and were unable to say if they were civilians or guerrillas.

Guerrilla units had been active in the Shomali area and had destroyed nine tanks and other military vehicles with land mines planted in roads, the sources said.

The guerrillas also were mounting operations in the Paghman region north east of the capital and there had been heavy fighting this month around three key villages, the sources said. Guerrilla forces were sending out 20-man teams to attack the capital.

Western sources have reported heavy fighting around Kabul in the past two months with frequent guerrilla rocket and mortar attacks on the city. Guerrilla commanders have said they are mounting their biggest offensive against Kabul in three years.

Afghan army forces have been bolstering defences and at least 30 new security posts have been constructed in Paghman in recent weeks, the sources said. The posts apparently are intended to form a defence line to hold the region during the winter, they said.

Helicopter gunships were seen bombarding hills near Qarga Lake near Paghman last Friday, and the Afghan army still appeared to be suffering heavy losses, the Western sources said. An Afghan called to a Kabul hospital to identify a relative killed in the fighting reported seeing 15 coffins and 22 bodies not in coffins, the sources said.

Western sources reported last week that the Afghan army was suffering losses of about 15 dead a day in the fighting in the Paghman and Shomali regions.

## Youths smash S. African, Malawian offices in Harare

HARARE (R) — Offices of South African Airways (SAA) and Air Malawi were set on fire and the two countries' missions in Harare stoned Tuesday by crowds of youths enraged by the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel in a South African air crash.

Outside Malawi House in a run-down south-western area of the city, a Malawi High Commission minibus lay on its side, all its windows smashed.

A private car had also been overturned. All the windows of the two-storey building were smashed.

The Air Malawi office was badly damaged after onlookers said youths threw bottles of petrol into the ground floor office after smashing plate glass windows.

There were no reports of injuries.

Police fired tear gas to disperse the crowd outside the SAA office after they smashed its plate glass exterior, carried a tub of petrol from a garage opposite, threw it inside and set it on fire.

Firemen put out the blaze and witnesses said there appeared to be no casualties. SAA employees were rushed from the scene.

In one of the ugliest demonstrations in this normally sedate city, the crowds of black youths began charging through the streets shouting anti-apartheid slogans and carrying posters mourning the death of Machel soon after shops opened.

Cars driven by whites were surrounded and beaten with branches torn from trees. Many had windows smashed.

Shortly before his death on Sunday in a plane crash in South Africa, Machel accused Malawi of aiding rebels fighting his Marxist government and threatened to place missiles along their border.

Zimbabwe's leading Herald newspaper in a special edition Monday and on the front page of Tuesday's newspaper carried prominent reports of rumours circulating in Maputo before the fatal crash that South Africa was planning to assassinate Machel.

In Pretoria, South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha Tuesday appealed to the Zimbabwean government to ensure the safety of South Africans at the trade mission and airways offices in Harare.

## Moscow: No arms deal outside Iceland package

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union reaffirmed on Tuesday it would sign no separate disarmament accords with the United States outside the overall package proposed by Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev at the recent Reykjavik summit.

The message was delivered in a commentary by the official TASS news agency which said U.S. suggestions that the two powers might conclude an agreement on medium-range "Euro-missiles" were groundless.

Agreements could be prepared through continuing discussions between the two powers at continuing Geneva negotiations, TASS said. But any accord could be implemented only as part of the package.

At the same time, Mr. Gorbachev himself was quoted by the Communist Party newspaper Pravda on Tuesday as saying the package he offered to President Ronald Reagan in Iceland "opens the door to the search for mutually acceptable decisions."

The Soviet leader, Pravda said, told a group of visiting foreign cultural figures that his proposals — rejected by Mr. Reagan as limiting Washington's "Star Wars" project — provided "a real

possibility to get out of a blind alley."

At the Reykjavik summit on Oct. 11 and 12, Mr. Gorbachev offered a wide-ranging deal covering strategic rocketry, medium-range missiles and space weapons which Moscow says was aimed at moving the world towards total nuclear disarmament.

At Geneva, discussions have been under way for several months between the two superpowers on possible agreements limiting developments in all three fields and eventually cutting back the missile stockpiles on both sides.

Mr. Gorbachev argues that if the Soviet Union were to begin dismantling its own strike force, the United States should agree to drop most testing for "Star Wars" — the space-based strategic defence initiative (SDI) system Washington says is only defensive.

Following his talks with Mr. Reagan, the Kremlin leader said he believed the United States wanted to maintain SDI research in order to establish strategic superiority over the Soviet Union under cover of building up defences.

## Weinberger explains U.S. position to NATO allies

GLENEAGLES, Scotland (Agencies) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger met in seclusion with other NATO defence chiefs on Tuesday and was expected to try to soothe European fears over Reykjavik.

Mr. Weinberger addressed fellow defence ministers and senior generals from 13 other NATO countries at the start of a two-day meeting of the alliance's Nuclear Planning Group, which defines alliance nuclear strategy, at a remote Scottish location.

Mr. Weinberger, who was joined by Assistant Defence Secretary Richard Perle, was expected to seek to allay the apprehension of some Europeans over the Icelandic summit at which the U.S. came close to agreeing sweeping arms cuts with the Soviet Union.

The ministers were isolated from the outside world for their heavily-guarded meeting at an exclusive hotel. Police had sealed off public access.

The gathering at Gleneagles, a magnificent Scottish golfing resort, was the first time the Western allies have met formally since the Oct. 11-12 summit.

The near-deal on sweeping cuts in nuclear weapons, including the removal of U.S. cruise and

Pershing-2 missiles from Western Europe, already has caused concern among some of the allies — particularly West Germany, the Soviet bloc's nearest neighbour.

NATO defence ministers meet twice yearly and the Gleneagles conference was arranged well before the summit this month in the Icelandic capital.

But the meeting was due to focus on the summit which, in the view of some analysts, has fundamentally changed the security situation — despite the fact that agreement collapsed in a dispute over President Ronald Reagan's strategic defence initiative (SDI), known as "Star Wars."

Also at Gleneagles were NATO generals who have taken a tougher line than the politicians since Reykjavik.

General Bernard Rogers, the NATO supreme commander, and his West German deputy, Hans-Joachim Mack, have accused Washington of failing to consult them or take proper account of the strategic implications of Mr. Reagan's "zero option" offer — superpower medium-range missiles eliminated from Europe — at Reykjavik.

## Sri Lanka to observe Pope's 'Day of Truce'

COLOMBO (R) — The Sri Lankan government said Tuesday it would observe a truce with Tamil guerrillas on Oct. 27 in response to an appeal by Pope John Paul, and it urged the rebels to do the same.

National Security Minister, Lalith Athulthumudali, told Reuters: "The security forces will not do anything offensive on that day and I hope the terrorists will not do anything offensive either."

There was no immediate response from the guerrillas who want to set up an independent homeland for Tamils in the north and east of the Sinhalese-dominated island.

Mr. Athulthumudali said the Pope's appeal "to all the nations in conflict in the world" had been conveyed to President Junius Jayewardene by the papal envoy in Colombo.

## Queen Elizabeth arrives in Hong Kong

HONG KONG (Agencies) — Queen Elizabeth arrived in Hong Kong to a rousing welcome Tuesday after her visit to China and told her subjects that the Sino-British agreement on the return of the colony to Chinese rule in 1997 had assured its future.

A flotilla of sailing boats, a helicopter flypast and a 21-gun salute greeted the queen and her husband Prince Philip as the royal yacht Britannia entered Victoria Harbour.

Hundreds of schoolchildren waved flags and thousands of onlookers cheered as the queen inspected a guard of honour drawn from tough Gurkha fighters from the Himalayan kingdom of Nepal.

"Prince Philip and I come to Hong Kong after an historic visit to the People's Republic of China. That visit... symbolised the new relationship between Britain and China — a relationship in which the agreement between the two countries on the future of Hong Kong has played a significant part," she said.

"The agreement and the firm

commitment by the governments of the United Kingdom and China enshrined in it, I trust, be an assurance and an encouragement to you as you face the challenges of the future," she said.

Britain and China reached agreement two years ago to return Hong Kong to Chinese rule in 1997. China has agreed to allow the territory to retain its capitalist system for 50 years after the transfer of power and to retain a high degree of autonomy.

"The people of Hong Kong, with imagination and hard work, have created a unique city and a unique society. And this has earned you respect and goodwill throughout the world."

The queen was greeted by Governor Sir Edward Youde.

He said the queen's visit to China — the first by a British monarch — emphasised the excellent relationship between Britain and China. He said this was of vital importance as Hong Kong approached 1997.

"The pace of change distinguishes Hong Kong from most other parts of the world," the

queen said. "Much that we saw in 1975 has gone, much that is new has taken its place."

Because you have profited from your two (Chinese and British) traditions, you have been able to adapt to this rapid progress where less adaptable folk might well have succumbed."

After the welcoming ceremony at city hall, the queen and her husband the Duke of Edinburgh, visited the legislative council and the new 47-storey headquarters of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp., the territory's de facto central bank.

On Wednesday, a special holiday declared to celebrate the royal visit, the queen was to tour a government-built housing estate and attend a horse race, where she was to present a trophy to the winner of the Queen's Cup event.

She will fly home on Thursday. Prince Philip will remain behind for an extra day to inaugurate an education centre for the World Wildlife Funds, of which he is president, and visit a unit of the 7th Duke of Edinburgh's own Gurkha rifles stationed here.

## Scientists link Antarctic ozone loss to chemical process

WASHINGTON (AP) — The annual disappearance of a British team. The British team reported that, starting in the 1970s, ozone concentrations had fallen sharply each October.

Ozone makes life on earth possible by filtering the ultraviolet rays of the sun. The discovery of the Antarctic hole has accelerated efforts to confirm or refute theories that chlorofluorocarbon emissions will destroy ozone, let more ultraviolet through and thus increase skin cancer, damage crops and livestock and degrade plastics.

In December, major producing nations are meeting in Geneva to consider control measures. Other nations refused to go along with a U.S. regulation that banned the chemicals as aerosol propellants in 1978.

Ms. Solomon, in a telephone interview from the U.S. base at McMurdo Sound, said it was the consensus of her group that its findings are inconsistent with two theories of why much of the ozone disappears: The theory that the depletion is caused by the 11-year

cycle of solar activity, and that it is caused by a slight change in wind patterns.

If the regular variation in solar output were causing the ozone drop, large amounts of nitrogen dioxide should be found at altitudes where the ozone is disappearing — but "the nitrogen dioxide abundances inside the ozone hole are the lowest we have observed anywhere in the world," Ms. Solomon said.

If changed wind patterns were the cause, nitrous oxide should be found in abundance but that also is "extremely low inside the ozone hole."

In addition, tracking of fine particles in the atmosphere by a University of Wyoming team on the expedition shows no evidence of the upward movement of air that would support the wind theory.

Though winds may play a role, "we believe that a chemical mechanism is fundamentally responsible for the formation of the hole."

After the hole disappears, the ozone returns and the scientists

disperse in November, it will take several months to analyse data on the concentrations of 15 different molecules over McMurdo.

The cause may well be something not yet thought of," Ms. Solomon said.

Asked if man-made chemicals were responsible, she replied, "I am definitely not saying that."

Any theory will have to explain new findings of the team: Ozone concentrations fall off quite rapidly, in about 20 to 30 days, and only in the range of seven to 12 miles (11 kilometres) up, starting at the top and progressing downward, Ms. Solomon said.

Ozone, during the drop-off, resides in layers and concentrations that can change rapidly in a few hundred yards of altitude — from 20 per cent depletion to an 80 per cent depletion.

The layering of ozone concentrations "suggests that the ozone depletion may be associated with the springtime evaporation of polar stratospheric clouds," the scientists said in the consensus statement.

## COLUMN 8

### He-goat gives 'tasty' milk

KARAK — A he-goat found in a Judekiah town near Karak was discovered to give milk like she-goats and the milk obtained from him proved to be "tasty like any other type of milk" taken from goats. A report in Sawt Al Sheab Arabic daily quoted Dr. Musa Al Aqush who supervises the department of animal wealth in the Karak region as saying that the presence of this unusual he-goat with udders was a strange phenomenon and could have resulted from a confusion in hormones in the he-goat's body. The owner of the he-goat said that he had possessed the animal for two months and considered its presence as a blessing to the herd. He said that the he-goat's milk was useful and he was benefiting from it. "The he-goat's young proved to be of a peculiar nature," he said, "because the male ones did not have any testicles, necessary for re-production." According to Dr. Aqush, the he-goat will be placed under strict surveillance and study by his department.

### Tokyo is world's most expensive city for expatriates

GENEVA (R) — Tokyo is the world's most expensive city for expatriate executives, a survey by the independent business research group Business International has shown. The same package of goods is five times dearer in Tokyo than in Caracas, and Dublin is more expensive than New York, according to the survey of executive living costs. It listed the world's most expensive cities, in order, as Tokyo, Osaka-Kobe, Tehran, Libreville in Gabon and Brazzaville in Congo. The survey compared costs for expatriate executives in 140 cities including a shopping basket of food items, alcoholic beverages, clothing, car costs, telephone and heating bills and recreation and entertainment, but not housing. In the space of only six months up to July 1986 the Swiss cities of Geneva and Zurich jumped from a tie for 14th place to a tie for 10th place, the group said. During that period, New York dropped to 19th from 14th place and London fell to 48th from 44th, Paris rose to 22nd from 27th and Dublin to 18th from 27th. The main reason behind the changes was the drop in the value of the U.S. dollar against West European currencies, with the exception of sterling which was more stable against the dollar, the survey said. The world's cheapest cities were Peking, Rio de Janeiro, Mexico City, Belgrade, Quito and Caracas.

### Actor with AIDS 'had discreet affair with Rock Hudson'

LONDON (R) — A British television actor admitted that he had AIDS in an interview published Tuesday and said he had an affair with U.S. film star Rock Hudson who died from the disease last year. Douglas Lambert, 50, told Woman's Own magazine that he had "a very discreet" affair with Hudson, whose death helped increase awareness of the disease which has killed thousands in the United States, Europe and Africa. "You never think anything like this is going to happen to you, do you?" Lambert said. "Rock made people more aware of it," Lambert said. "The strange thing is that I don't feel depressed about this... In fact, there's no binding agony — not yet anyway." Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) kills by destroying the body's natural defences against infection. The disease is spread through the blood, often by male homosexuals, through blood transfusions or unhygienic hypodermic needles.

### Killer elephant meets his Waterloo

GAUHATI, India (R) — A four-metre-tall (13-foot) rogue elephant reputed to have killed 10 people was electrocuted when it pulled down an 11,000-volt power line. The Assam Tribune newspaper reported. The newspaper said the elephant was a feared beast that killed people during raids on crops and granaries in the Dimakuchi area of Assam state. It said the elephant succeeded in pulling down the power line on a tea estate on Thursday night, but the electric shock killed it and severed its trunk. Local foresters used bulldozers and cranes to bury the carcass after first removing its tusks, which measured more than 1.5 metres, the newspaper said.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
1985 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

### CREATING AN ILLUSION

North-South vulnerable. West deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ Q 109  
♥ 8542  
♦ 862  
♣ A83

**WEST**  
♠ J2  
♥ J87  
♦ 104  
♣ KQJ1092

**EAST**  
♠ K5  
♥ Q1093  
♦ 1987  
♣ A87643

**SOUTH**  
♠ A87643  
♥ AK  
♦ AKQ5  
♣ 5

The bidding:  
West North East South  
3 ♠ Pass Pass 4 ♠  
Pass 4 ♥ Pass 4 ♥  
Pass 5 ♠ Pass 5 ♠  
Pass Pass Pass 6 ♠

Opening lead: King of ♠.  
Pakistano's brilliant star, Zia Mahmood, is the second player to be recognized to Royal Viking Line's "Player of the Year" competition. He is impressed with the general improvement in defensive technique. Defenders' falsecards are now within the province of most bridge players. However, that does not extend to falsecards in the trump suit. "I find this surprising," he states,

"because falsecards around the trump suit can be simple to execute but deadly in their venom and effectiveness."

Zia held the West hand to a high-stake rubber bridge game. After his opening preempt, North-South used a cue-bidding sequence to reach the excellent contract of six spades.

Left to his own devices, declarer would concede a trump trick and make his contract by ruffing his fourth diamond.

Declarer won the opening club lead and led a trump to his ace; Zia dropped the jack. Now declarer was like a cruise ship's captain adrift in uncharted waters. He feared that if he continued with a trump, East would win and play a third round, leaving the contract at the mercy of a 3-3 diamond break. If any defender was short in diamonds, it was likely to be the preemptor.

Since it seemed that either West was out of trumps or, if he did have another, he was left with the king, declarer was lured into adopting a losing line of play.

It looked as if it would be quite safe to play off the top diamonds